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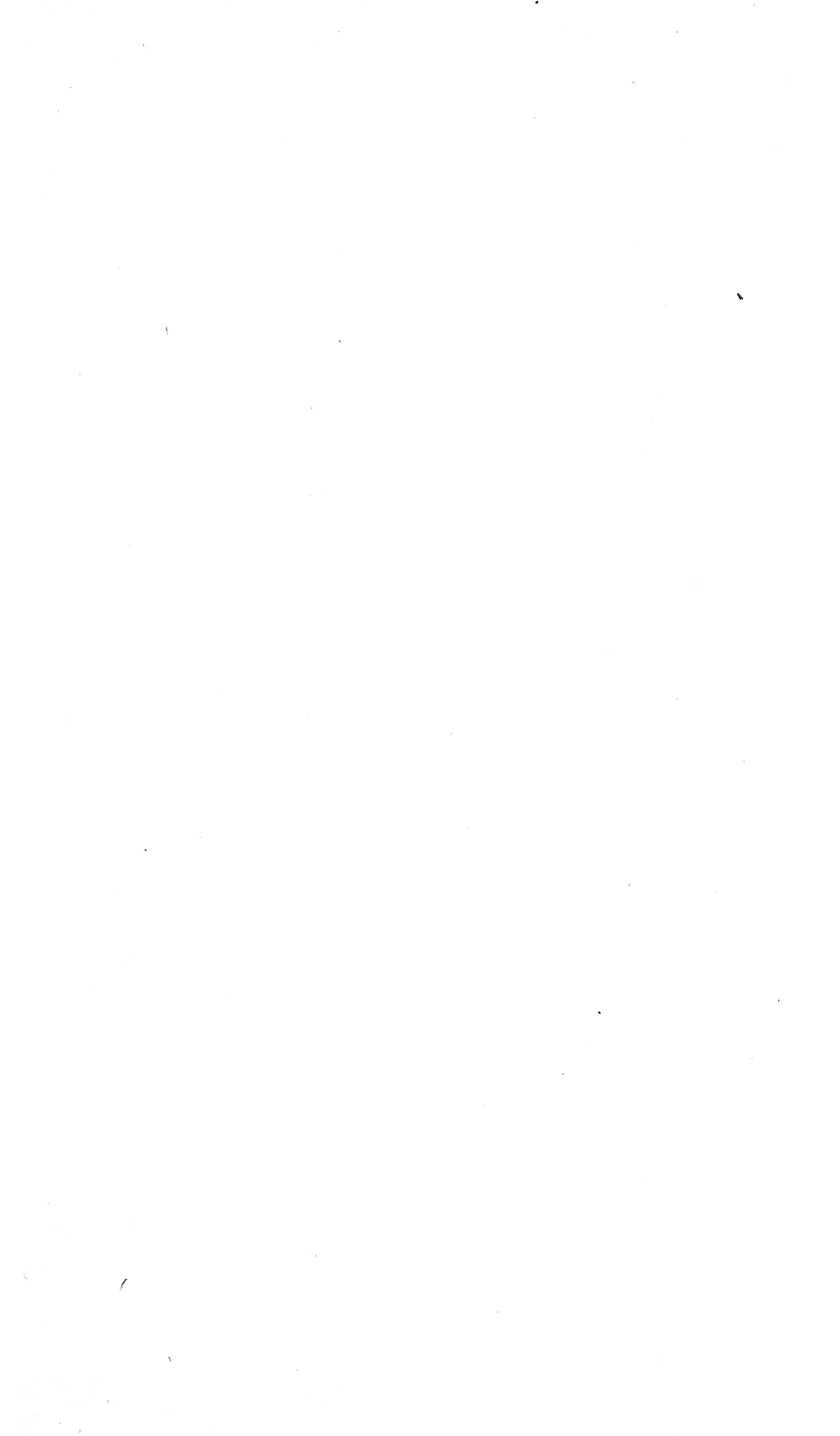




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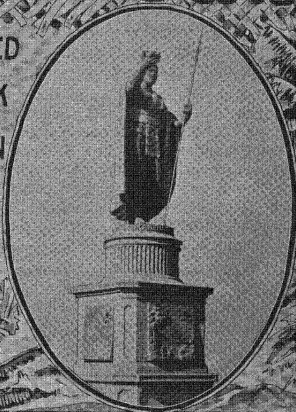
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THE HAWAIIAN ANNUAL

THE
RECOGNIZED
BOOK
OF
INFORMATION
ABOUT
HAWAII



1906



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Compiler & Publisher

HONOLULU, T. H.
Thirty Second Year

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Oahu Railway and Land Co.



THIS COMPANY is now running to Kahuku, 71 miles from Honolulu. The equipment of the road is first-class in every particular. EXCURSION RATES are maintained from Saturday morning till Monday of each week. A delightful ride through varied and unsurpassed Scenery makes excursions on the OAHU RAILWAY one of the most attractive features of the Islands, not only to the Tourists, but residents of Honolulu as well. The opportunity to visit a large Sugar Estate should not be missed by those visiting these Islands, and among others on the line of the Railway is the Ewa Plantation, the largest in the Islands, its crop yielding 32,380 tons of sugar in 1905.



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At WAIALUA is a beautiful new Hotel, of the most modern construction and equipment under the management of St. Clair Bidgood, in which guests will find all possible comfort and entertainment, combined with elegance of furnishing, tropical surroundings and healthful atmosphere. The view from the Hotel embraces Sea, Mountain and Valley in a combination not to be enjoyed elsewhere.

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G. P. DENISON,
Superintendent.

F. C. SMITH,
Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HAWAIIAN Almanac and Annual

FOR

— 1906 —

THE REFERENCE BOOK OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

Relating to the Territory of Hawaii, of Value to
Merchants, Tourists and Others.

THOS. G. THRUM,

Compiler and Publisher.

Thirty-Second Year of Publication

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HONOLULU:

1905

1906

Counting House Calendar

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27
FEB.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22	9 16 23	10 17 24
MAR.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31
APR.	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28
MAY	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25	12 19 26
JUNE	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30
JULY	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
AUG.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24 31	11 18 25
SEPT.	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27	14 21 28	15 22 29
OCT.	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24	11 18 25	12 19 26	13 20 27
NOV.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29	9 16 23 30	10 17 24
DEC.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	8 15 22 29

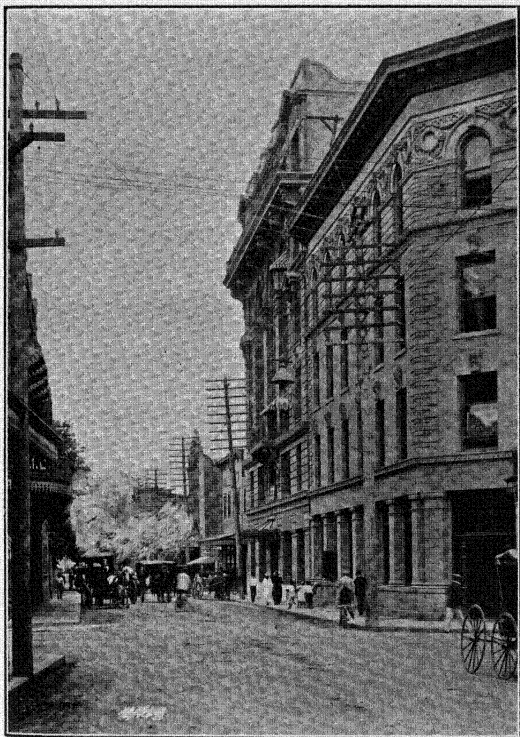
THOS. G. THURM

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1063 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, T. H.





**JUDD AND STANGENWALD BUILDINGS,
MERCHANT STREET, CORNER OF FORT, HONOLULU.**

Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding
et.
 7-26-1923

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HAWAIIAN ANNUAL CALENDAR FOR 1906.

Second half of the eighth year and first half of the ninth year since annexation of Hawaii with the United States.

Thirteenth year since the downfall of the Monarchy.

The 128th year since the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook.

Holidays Observed at the Hawaiian Islands.

*New Year	Jan. 1	*Labor Day (First Mon-	
Chinese New Year.....	Jan. 24	day)	Sept. 3
*Washington's Birthday..	Feb. 22	*Regatta Day (Third Sat-	
Good Friday	April 13	urday).....	Sept. 15
*Decoration Day.....	May 30	Recognition of Hawaiian	
*Kamehameha Day.....	June 11	Independence	Nov. 28
*Birthday Hawn. Republic..	July 4	Thanksgiving Day.....	Nov. 29
*American Anniversary....	July 4	*Christmas	Dec. 25

Those distinguished by an Asterisk have been established as Territorial Holidays by Legislative enactment; see Laws 1903, Act 55.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter.....	G	Solar Cycle	11
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Golden Number	7	Julian Period	6619

Church Days.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday	June 3
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 28	Trinity Sunday	June 10
First Sunday in Lent....	March 4	Corpus Christi.....	June 14
Good Friday	April 13	Advent Sunday.....	Dec. 2
Easter Sunday.....	April 15	Christmas	Dec. 25
Ascension Day.....	May 24		

Eclipses in 1906.

In the year 1906 there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows:

Total eclipse of Moon, Feb. 8, and partial eclipses of the Sun, Feb. 22, and July 2, not visible here.

Total eclipse of Moon, Aug. 4, visible in Honolulu as follows:

Enters penumbra Aug. 3, 11.41.7	Eclipse ends 3.21.1 a. m.
p. m.	Moon leaves shadow 4.19.8 a. m.
Enters shadow Aug. 4, 0.40.5 a. m.	Middle of eclipse 2.30.2 a. m.
Eclipse begins 1.39.3 a. m.	

Magnitude of eclipse=1.786 (Moon's diameter=1.0).

Partial eclipse of Sun, Aug. 19, not visible at these islands.

FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.			
D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.			D.	H.M.		
2	First Quar.....	4.22.	3 a.m.	1	First Quar.....	2.00.	9 a.m.	2	First Quar.....	10.58.	3 p.m.
10	Full Moon.....	6.06.	8 a.m.	8	Full Moon.....	9.15.	7 p.m.	10	Full Moon.....	9.47.	4 a.m.
17	Last Quar	10.18.	8 a.m.	15	Last Quar	5.52.	5 p.m.	17	Last Quar	1.27.	4 a.m.
24	New Moon.....	6.39.	3 a.m.	22	New Moon.....	9.27.	2 p.m.	24	New Moon.....	1.24.	9 p.m.

Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises ...	Sun Sets	Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises ...	Sun Sets	Day of Mo..	Day of Wk..	Sun Rises ...	Sun Sets
1	Mon....	6 37	9 52	9	Tues...	6 39	7 53	1	Thurs..	6 21	16 42
2	Tues...	6 38	25 30	10	Wed....	6 39	9 53	2	Friday..	6 20	36 47
3	Wed....	6 38	55 30	11	Thurs..	6 40	15 36	3	Sat	6 19	56 50
4	Thurs..	6 38	75 31	12	Friday..	6 40	25 36	4	SUN	6 18	76 54
5	Friday..	6 38	95 32	13	Sat	6 40	35 37	5	Mon....	6 17	96 58
6	Sat	6 39	15 32	14	SUN	6 40	45 38	6	Tues...	6 17	06 62
7	SUN	6 39	35 33	15	Mon....	6 40	45 38	7	Wed....	6 16	26 66
8	Mon....	6 39	55 34	16	Tues...	6 40	45 39	8	Thurs..	6 15	46 69
9	Tues...	6 39	75 34	17	Wed....	6 40	45 40	9	Friday..	6 14	56 73
10	Wed....	6 39	95 35	18	Thurs..	6 40	45 40	10	Sat	6 13	76 77
11	Thurs..	6 40	15 36	19	Friday..	6 40	35 41	11	SUN	6 12	86 80
12	Friday..	6 40	25 36	20	Sat	6 40	35 42	12	Mon....	6 11	96 84
13	Sat	6 40	35 37	21	SUN	6 40	25 43	13	Tues...	6 11	06 87
14	SUN	6 40	45 38	22	Mon....	6 40	15 43	14	Wed....	6 10	16 90
15	Mon....	6 40	45 38	23	Tues...	6 39	95 44	15	Thurs..	6 9	26 93
16	Tues...	6 40	45 39	24	Wed....	6 39	85 45	16	Friday..	6 8	36 97
17	Wed....	6 40	45 40	25	Thurs..	6 39	65 45	17	Sat	6 7	46 100
18	Thurs..	6 40	45 40	26	Friday..	6 39	45 46	18	SUN	6 6	56 103
19	Friday..	6 40	35 41	27	Sat	6 39	25 46	19	Mon....	6 5	66 106
20	Sat	6 40	35 42	28	SUN	6 39	05 47	20	Tues...	6 4	76 109
21	SUN	6 40	25 43	29	Mon....	6 38	75 48	21	Wed....	6 3	86 112
22	Mon....	6 40	15 43	30	Tues...	6 38	45 48	22	Thurs..	6 2	96 116
23	Tues...	6 39	95 44	31	Wed....	6 38	05 49	23	Friday..	6 2	06 119
24	Wed....	6 39	85 45					24	Sat	6 1	16 122
25	Thurs..	6 39	65 45					25	SUN	6 0	16 125
26	Friday..	6 39	45 46					26	Mon....	5 59	26 128
27	Sat	6 39	25 46					27	Tues...	5 58	36 131
28	SUN	6 39	05 47					28	Wed....	5 57	36 134
29	Mon....	6 38	75 48					29	Thurs..	5 56	46 137
30	Tues...	6 38	45 48					30	Friday..	5 55	56 140
31	Wed....	6 38	05 49					31	Sat	5 54	66 144

Orange plants were first introduced into these islands, at Hawaii, by Vancouver on his first visit, March, 1792, leaving some with Kaiana and some with Keeaumoku.

Pine Apples are first mentioned as being planted by Don F. de P. Marin in January, 1813; also peaches, cherimoyas, fig trees, lemons, and a variety of vegetables.

SECOND QUARTER, 1906.

APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.	
1	First Quar....	5.32	0 p.m.	1	First Quar.....	8.36	9 a.m.	6	Full Moon.....	7.41	7 a.m.
8	Full Moon...	7.42	4 p.m.	8	Full Moon.....	3.39	7 a.m.	13	Last Quar.....	9.04	4 a.m.
15	Last Quar....	10.06	5 a.m.	14	Last Quar.....	8.32	7 a.m.	21	New Moon.....	0.35	6 p.m.
23	New Moon....	5.36	5 a.m.	22	New Moon.....	9.30	6 p.m.	29	First Quar.....	3.48	9 a.m.
				30	First Quar.....	7.53	7 p.m.				
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets....
1	SUN...	5 53	7 6 14 7	1	Tues...	5 29	5 6 24 9	1	Friday..	5 17	3 6 37 8
2	Mon...	5 52	8 6 15 0	2	Wed....	5 28	8 6 25 2	2	Sat.....	5 17	2 6 38 2
3	Tues...	5 51	9 6 15 3	3	Thurs..	5 28	2 6 25 6	3	SUN...	5 17	1 6 38 6
4	Wed....	5 51	0 6 15 6	4	Friday..	5 27	6 6 26 0	4	Mon....	5 17	1 6 39 0
5	Thurs..	5 50	1 6 16 0	5	Sat.....	5 27	0 6 26 4	5	Tues...	5 17	0 6 39 4
6	Friday..	5 49	2 6 16 3	6	SUN...	5 26	4 6 26 8	6	Wed....	5 17	0 6 39 8
7	Sat.....	5 48	3 6 16 6	7	Mon....	5 25	8 6 27 2	7	Thurs..	5 17	0 6 40 1
8	SUN...	5 47	4 6 16 9	8	Tues...	5 25	3 6 27 6	8	Friday..	5 17	0 6 40 5
9	Mon....	5 46	5 6 17 2	9	Wed....	5 24	7 6 28 0	9	Sat.....	5 16	9 6 40 9
10	Tues...	5 45	6 6 17 5	10	Thurs..	5 24	3 6 28 5	10	SUN...	5 16	9 6 41 2
11	Wed....	5 44	8 6 17 8	11	Friday..	5 23	8 6 28 9	11	Mon....	5 17	0 6 41 5
12	Thurs..	5 44	0 6 18 1	12	Sat.....	5 23	4 6 29 3	12	Tues...	5 17	1 6 41 9
13	Friday..	5 43	2 6 18 4	13	SUN...	5 22	9 6 29 8	13	Wed....	5 17	2 6 42 2
14	Sat.....	5 42	3 6 18 8	14	Mon....	5 22	4 6 30 2	14	Thurs..	5 17	3 6 42 5
15	SUN...	5 41	5 6 19 1	15	Tues...	5 22	0 6 30 6	15	Friday..	5 17	5 6 42 8
16	Mon....	5 40	7 6 19 4	16	Wed....	5 21	6 6 31 0	16	Sat.....	5 17	6 6 43 1
17	Tues...	5 39	9 6 19 8	17	Thurs..	5 21	2 6 31 4	17	SUN...	5 17	7 6 43 4
18	Wed....	5 39	0 6 20 1	18	Friday..	5 20	8 6 31 9	18	Mon....	5 17	9 6 43 6
19	Thurs..	5 38	2 6 20 5	19	Sat.....	5 20	5 6 32 3	19	Tues...	5 18	0 6 43 9
20	Friday..	5 37	4 6 20 8	20	SUN...	5 20	2 6 32 7	20	Wed....	5 18	2 6 44 1
21	Sat.....	5 36	6 6 21 2	21	Mon....	5 19	8 6 33 1	21	Thurs..	5 18	4 6 44 4
22	SUN...	5 35	8 6 21 5	22	Tues...	5 19	5 6 33 6	22	Friday..	5 18	6 6 44 6
23	Mon....	5 35	0 6 21 9	23	Wed....	5 19	2 6 34 0	23	Sat.....	5 18	8 6 44 7
24	Tues...	5 34	3 6 22 2	24	Thurs..	5 18	8 6 34 5	24	SUN...	5 19	1 6 44 9
25	Wed....	5 33	6 6 22 6	25	Friday..	5 18	5 6 34 9	25	Mon....	5 19	4 6 45 1
26	Thurs..	5 32	9 6 23 0	26	Sat.....	5 18	3 6 35 4	26	Tues...	5 19	6 6 45 2
27	Friday..	5 32	2 6 23 3	27	SUN...	5 18	1 6 35 8	27	Wed....	5 19	9 6 45 4
28	Sat.....	5 31	4 6 23 7	28	Mon....	5 17	9 6 36 2	28	Thurs..	5 20	2 6 45 5
29	SUN...	5 30	8 6 24 1	29	Tues...	5 17	7 6 36 6	29	Friday..	5 20	5 6 45 6
30	Mon....	5 30	1 6 24 5	30	Wed....	5 17	5 6 37 0	30	Sat.....	5 20	8 6 45 7
				31	Thurs..	5 17	4 6 37 4				

Irish Potatoes were little cultivated at these islands until after 1820. A large red variety was said to have been introduced by Captain Joseph Maughan, who gave some to Boki, who in turn gave some to Hoapili, of Maui, where they flourished in the Kua district and did much better than on any of the other islands.

THIRD QUARTER, 1906.

JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.			
D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.		D.		H.M.	
5	Full Moon.....	5.57	5 a.m.	4	Full Moon.....	2.29	7 a.m.	2	Full Moon.....	1.06	4 p.m.
12	Last Quar.....	11.42	8 p.m.	11	Last Quar.....	4.17	5 p.m.	10	Last Quar.....	10.23	6 a.m.
21	New Moon.....	2.29	1 a.m.	19	New Moon.....	2.57	5 p.m.	18	New Moon.....	2.03	5 a.m.
28	First Quar.....	8.26	3 a.m.	26	First Quar.....	2.12	5 p.m.	24	First Quar.....	7.41	5 p.m.
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....	Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises..	Sun Sets....
1	SUN..	5 21 16	45 8	1	Wed...	5 32 9	6 39 0	1	Sat....	5 43 2	6 16 6
2	Mon...	5 21 46	45 8	2	Thurs..	5 33 0	6 38 5	2	SUN..	5 43 4	6 15 7
3	Tues..	5 21 76	45 8	3	Friday..	5 33 7	6 38 0	3	Mon...	5 43 7	6 14 8
4	Wed...	5 22 16	45 9	4	Sat....	5 34 1	6 37 4	4	Tues..	5 43 9	6 13 9
5	Thurs..	5 22 46	45 8	5	SUN..	5 34 4	6 36 9	5	Wed...	5 44 2	6 13 0
6	Friday..	5 22 86	45 8	6	Mon...	5 34 8	6 36 3	6	Thurs..	5 44 5	6 12 0
7	Sat....	5 23 16	45 8	7	Tues..	5 35 2	6 35 7	7	Friday..	5 44 7	6 11 1
8	SUN..	5 23 56	45 8	8	Wed...	5 35 6	6 35 1	8	Sat....	5 45 0	6 10 2
9	Mon...	5 23 86	45 7	9	Thurs..	5 35 9	6 34 5	9	SUN..	5 45 3	6 9 2
10	Tues..	5 24 26	45 6	10	Friday..	5 36 3	6 33 8	10	Mon...	5 45 5	6 8 3
11	Wed...	5 24 56	45 5	11	Sat....	5 36 6	6 33 2	11	Tues..	5 45 8	6 7 3
12	Thurs..	5 24 96	45 4	12	SUN..	5 37 0	6 32 5	12	Wed...	5 46 0	6 6 4
13	Friday..	5 25 46	45 3	13	Mon...	5 37 3	6 31 8	13	Thurs..	5 46 3	6 5 4
14	Sat....	5 25 86	45 1	14	Tues..	5 37 7	6 31 1	14	Friday..	5 46 5	6 4 4
15	SUN..	5 26 26	44 9	15	Wed...	5 38 0	6 30 4	15	Sat....	5 46 8	6 3 5
16	Mon...	5 26 66	44 7	16	Thurs..	5 38 3	6 29 7	16	SUN..	5 47 0	6 2 5
17	Tues..	5 27 06	44 5	17	Friday..	5 38 7	6 29 0	17	Mon...	5 47 3	6 1 6
18	Wed...	5 27 46	44 3	18	Sat....	5 39 0	6 28 2	18	Tues..	5 47 5	6 0 6
19	Thurs..	5 27 86	44 1	19	SUN..	5 39 3	6 27 5	19	Wed...	5 47 8	5 59 7
20	Friday..	5 28 26	43 8	20	Mon...	5 39 6	6 26 7	20	Thurs..	5 48 0	5 58 7
21	Sat....	5 28 66	43 5	21	Tues..	5 39 9	6 25 9	21	Friday..	5 48 3	5 57 8
22	SUN..	5 29 06	43 2	22	Wed...	5 40 3	6 25 1	22	Sat....	5 48 5	5 56 8
23	Mon...	5 29 46	42 8	23	Thurs..	5 40 6	6 24 3	23	SUN..	5 48 8	5 55 9
24	Tues..	5 29 86	42 5	24	Friday..	5 40 9	6 23 5	24	Mon...	5 49 0	5 54 9
25	Wed...	5 30 26	42 1	25	Sat....	5 41 2	6 22 6	25	Tues..	5 49 3	5 53 9
26	Thurs..	5 30 66	41 7	26	SUN..	5 41 4	6 21 8	26	Wed...	5 49 6	5 53 0
27	Friday..	5 31 06	41 3	27	Mon...	5 41 7	6 20 9	27	Thurs..	5 49 8	5 52 1
28	Sat....	5 31 46	40 9	28	Tues..	5 42 0	6 20 1	28	Friday..	5 50 1	5 51 1
29	SUN..	5 31 86	40 5	29	Wed...	5 42 3	6 19 2	29	Sat....	5 50 4	5 50 2
30	Mon...	5 32 26	40 0	30	Thurs..	5 42 6	6 18 3	30	SUN..	5 50 7	5 49 2
31	Tues..	5 32 56	39 5	31	Friday..	5 42 9	6 17 4				

The Turkey Fig was brought to Honolulu by Captain Penhallow from St. Catherines, in 1843, and the same was planted by Mr. Wm. Ladd on the lot adjoining the Damon premises, on Chaplain Lane.

Mango plants were first brought to these islands by Capt. John Meek from Manila, in 1824, in the brig Kamehameha, and divided between Rev. Joseph Goodrich and Don Marin for propagation.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1906.

OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
D.	H.M.				D.	H.M.				D.	H.M.			
2	Full Moon	2.18.	4 a.m.		8	Last Quar.	11.14.	9 p.m.		8	Last Quar.	3.15.	1 p.m.	
10	Last Quar.	5.09.	3 a.m.		15	New Moon	10.06.	5 p.m.		15	New Moon	8.24.	3 a.m.	
17	New Moon	0.12.	7 p.m.		22	First Quar.	2.09.	4 p.m.		22	First Quar.	4.33.	7 a.m.	
24	First Quar.	3.19.	8 a.m.		30	Full Moon	0.37.	3 p.m.		30	Full Moon	8.13.	8 a.m.	
31	Full Moon	6.15.	8 p.m.											
Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...		Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...		Day of Mo.	Day of Wk.	Sun Rises...	Sun Sets...	
1	Mon...	5 51 05	48 3		1	Thurs.	6 2 85	24 4		1	Sat...	6 20 95	17 2	
2	Tues...	5 51 35	47 4		2	Friday.	5 3 35	23 9		2	SUN...	6 21 55	17 3	
3	Wed...	5 51 65	46 5		3	Sat...	6 3 85	23 3		3	Mon...	6 22 25	17 4	
4	Thurs.	5 51 85	45 6		4	SUN...	6 4 35	22 8		4	Tues...	6 22 85	17 5	
5	Friday.	5 52 15	44 7		5	Mon...	6 4 95	22 4		5	Wed...	6 23 55	17 7	
6	Sat...	5 52 45	43 8		6	Tues...	6 5 45	21 9		6	Thurs.	6 24 25	17 9	
7	SUN...	5 52 75	42 9		7	Wed...	6 6 05	21 4		7	Friday.	6 24 85	18 1	
8	Mon...	5 53 15	42 0		8	Thurs.	6 6 55	21 0		8	Sat...	6 25 45	18 4	
9	Tues...	5 53 45	41 1		9	Friday.	6 7 15	20 7		9	SUN...	6 26 05	18 7	
10	Wed...	5 53 85	40 2		10	Sat...	6 7 65	20 2		10	Mon...	6 26 65	19 0	
11	Thurs.	5 54 15	39 4		11	SUN...	6 8 25	19 9		11	Tues...	6 27 35	19 3	
12	Friday.	5 54 55	38 6		12	Mon...	6 8 95	19 5		12	Wed...	6 27 95	19 6	
13	Sat...	5 54 85	37 7		13	Tues...	6 9 55	19 2		13	Thurs.	6 28 55	19 9	
14	SUN...	5 55 15	36 9		14	Wed...	6 10 15	18 9		14	Friday.	6 29 15	20 3	
15	Mon...	5 55 55	36 1		15	Thurs.	6 10 75	18 6		15	Sat...	6 29 75	20 6	
16	Tues...	5 55 85	35 3		16	Friday.	6 11 35	18 3		16	SUN...	6 30 35	21 0	
17	Wed...	5 56 25	34 5		17	Sat...	6 11 95	18 0		17	Mon...	6 30 85	21 4	
18	Thurs.	5 56 65	33 7		18	SUN...	6 12 55	17 8		18	Tues...	6 31 45	21 9	
19	Friday.	5 56 95	32 9		19	Mon...	6 13 15	17 6		19	Wed...	6 31 95	22 3	
20	Sat...	5 57 35	32 2		20	Tues...	6 13 75	17 4		20	Thurs.	6 32 55	22 8	
21	SUN...	5 57 75	31 4		21	Wed...	6 14 35	17 2		21	Friday.	6 33 05	23 3	
22	Mon...	5 58 25	30 7		22	Thurs.	6 15 05	17 1		22	Sat...	6 33 55	23 8	
23	Tues...	5 58 65	30 0		23	Friday.	6 15 75	17 1		23	SUN...	6 34 05	24 3	
24	Wed...	5 59 15	29 3		24	Sat...	6 16 35	17 0		24	Mon...	6 34 55	24 8	
25	Thurs.	5 59 55	28 7		25	SUN...	6 17 05	17 0		25	Tues...	6 35 05	25 3	
26	Friday.	6 0 05	28 0		26	Mon...	6 17 65	17 0		26	Wed...	6 35 55	25 9	
27	Sat...	6 0 45	27 4		27	Tues...	6 18 25	17 0		27	Thurs.	6 35 95	26 5	
28	SUN...	6 0 95	26 7		28	Wed...	6 18 95	17 0		28	Friday.	6 36 35	27 0	
29	Mon...	6 1 45	26 1		29	Thurs.	6 19 65	17 1		29	Sat...	6 36 65	27 6	
30	Tues...	6 1 85	25 5		30	Friday.	6 20 25	17 1		30	SUN...	6 37 05	28 2	
31	Wed...	6 2 35	24 9							31	Mon...	6 37 35	28 8	

Coffee plants were introduced here by Lord Byron in the *Blonde* in 1825, from Rio Janeiro, and were set out and formed the first plantation in Manoa valley. Some plants were also introduced by Mr. Charlton, British Consul, from Manila, which were also set out in Manoa. Still later a Captain Little brought some from Manila or Batavia, the result of which is not of record.

INTER-ISLAND DISTANCES BY SEA IN SEA MILES.

AROUND OAHU FROM HONOLULU—ESPLANADE WHARF TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Bell Buoy	1¼	Pearl River Bar	6
Diamond Head	5	Barber's Point	15
Koko Head	12	Waianae Anchorage	26
Makapuu Point	16	Kaena Point, N.W. of Oahu....	36
Mokapu	27	Waialua Anchorage	46
Kahuku North Point.....	48	Kahuku N. Pt., Oahu, via Kaena.	58

HONOLULU TO

Lae o ka Laau, S.W. Pt. Molokai	35	Kawaihae, Hawaii	144
Kalaupapa, Leper Settlement....	52	Kealakekua, " (direct).....	157
West Point of Lanai.....	50	" " (via Kawaihae).....	186
Lahaina, Maui	72	S. W. pt. Hawaii " "	233
Kahului, "	90	Punaluu, "	250
Hana, "	128	Hilo, " (direct).....	192
Maalaea, "	86	" " (windward).....	206
Makena, "	96	" " (via Kawaihae).....	230
Mahukona, Hawaii	134		

HONOLULU TO

Nawiliwili, Kauai	98	Hanalei, Kauai	125
Koloa, "	102	Niihau	144
Waimea, "	120		

LAHAINA, MAUI, TO

Kaluaaha, Molokai	17	Maalaea, Maui	12
Lanai	9	Makena, Maui	18

KAWAIHAE, HAWAII, TO

Mahukona, Hawaii	10	Hilo, Hawaii	85
Waipio, Hawaii	37	Lae o ka Mano, Hawaii.....	20
Honokaa, Hawaii	45	Kailua, Hawaii	34
Laupahoehoe, Hawaii	62	Kealakekua, Hawaii	44

HILO, HAWAII, TO

East Point of Hawaii.....	20	Punaluu, Hawaii	70
Keauhou, Kau, Hawaii	50	Kaialualu, Hawaii	80
North Point of Hawaii.....	62	South Point of Hawaii	85

WIDTH OF CHANNELS.

Oahu and Molokai.....	23	Maui and Lanai.....	7
Diamond Head to S.W. Point of Molokai	30	Maui and Kahoolawe.....	6
Molokai and Lanai.....	7	Hawaii and Maui.....	26
Molokai and Maui.....	8	Kauai and Oahu.....	63
		Niihau and Kauai.....	15

OCEAN DISTANCES.

HONOLULU TO

San Francisco	2100	Auckland	3810
San Diego	2260	Sydney	4410
Portland, Or.....	2360	Hongkong	4920
Brito, Nicaragua	4200	Yokohama	3400
Panama	4720	Guam	3300
Tahiti	2440	Manila, via N.E. Cape.....	4890
Samoa	2290	Victoria, B. C.....	2460
Fiji	2700	Midway Islands	1200

OVERLAND DISTANCES.

Revised for the Annual in accordance with latest Government Survey measurements. The outer column of figures indicates the distance between points.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU POST-OFFICE TO

	Miles.		Miles.	Inter.
Bishop's corner (Waikiki).....	3.2	Kahana	26.4	4.5
Waikiki Villa	3.6	Punaluu	28.4	2.0
Race Course	4.5	Hauula	31.4	3.0
Diamond Head	5.9	Laie	34.4	3.0
Kaalawai	6.0	Kahuku Mill	37.2	2.8
	Miles. Inter.	Kahuku Ranch	40.0	2.8
Thomas Square	1.0			
Pawaa corners	2.0	Moanalua	3.4	
Kamoliili	3.3	Kalauao	7.4	4.0
Telegraph Hill	5.0	Ewa Church	10.2	2.8
Waialae	6.2	Kipapa	13.6	3.4
Niu	8.8	Kaukonahua	20.0	6.4
Koko Head	11.8	Leilehua	20.0	
Makapuu	14.8	Waialua	28.0	8.0
Waimanalo	20.8	Waimea	32.4	4.4
Waimanalo, via Pali...12.0		Kahuku Ranch	39.4	7.0
		Ewa Church	10.2	
Nuuanu Bridge	1.1	Waipio (Brown's)	11.2	1.0
Mausoleum	1.5	Hoaeae (Robinson's) ..	13.5	2.3
Electric Reservoir	2.7	Barber's Point, L. H...21.5		8.0
Luakaha	4.3	Nanakuli	23.5	2.0
*Pali	6.2	Waianae Plantation ..	29.9	6.4
Kaneohe (new road)...11.9		Kahanahaiki ...	36.9	7.0
Waiahole	18.9	Kaena Point	42.0	5.1
Kualoa	21.9	Waialua to Kaena Pt...12.0		

OAHU RAILWAY: DISTANCES FROM HONOLULU DEPOT TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Moanalua	2.76	Waipio	13.58
Puuloa	6.23	Waikele	14.57
Halawa	8.14	Hoaeae	15.23
Aiea	9.37	Ewa Plantation Mill....	18.25
Kalauao	10.20	Waianae Station	33.30
Waiau	10.93	Kaena Point	44.50
Pearl City	11.76	Waialua Station	55.80
Waiawa	12.52	Kahuku Plantation	69.50

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

NAWILIWILI TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Koloa	11.0		Waialua River	7.7	4.4
Lawai	13.8	2.8	Kealia	11.9	4.2
Hanapepe	20.0	6.2	Anahola	15.7	3.8
Waimea	27.1	7.1	Kilauea	23.6	7.9
Waiawa	31.5	4.4	Kalihiwai	26.6	3.0
Nuololo	44.8	13.3	Hanalei	31.8	5.2
			Wainiha	34.8	3.0
Hanamaulu	3.3		Nuololo (no road)	47.0	12.2

*Pali distance is by the old Road, new measurements are not of record.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

KAHULUI TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Spreckelsville	3.5		Paia	5.5	
Paia	5.5	2.0	Makawao Court House..	10.5	5.0
Hamakuapoko Mill	8.6	3.1	Olinda	16.7	6.2
Haiku	10.2	1.6	Haleakala, edge Crater..	22.5	5.8
Halehaku	16.0	5.8	Haleakala Summit	24.7	2.2
Huelo	19.5	3.5			
Keanae	27.2	7.7	Maalaea	9.9	
Nahiku	32.7	5.5	End of Mountain Road..	15.4	5.5
Ulaino	36.3	3.6	Olowalu	19.6	4.2
Hana	42.3	6.0	Lahaina Court House..	25.5	5.9
Hamoia	45.3	3.0			
Waiua	48.9	3.6	Waiehu	3.3	
Kipahulu Mill	52.2	3.3	Waihee	4.8	1.5
Mokulau	56.6	4.4	Kahakuloa	10.1	5.3
Nuu	62.1	5.5	Honokohau	14.5	4.4
			Honolua	17.4	2.9
Wailuku	3.1		Napili	20.0	2.6
Waikapu	5.5	2.4	Honokawai	23.8	3.8
Maalaea	9.9	4.4	Lahaina Court House..	29.3	5.5
Kalepolepo	14.6	4.7			
Mana	22.3	7.7	MAKENA TO		
Ulupalakua	25.6	3.3	Ulupalakua	3.3	
Kanaio	28.9	3.3	Kamaole	7.1	3.8
Pico's	35.5	6.6	Waikoa	12.1	5.0
Nuu	41.0	5.5	Foot of Puu Pane.....	15.8	3.7
			Makawao Court House..	21.8	6.0

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

WAIMEA COURT HOUSE TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hamakua boundary	4.5		Hilo, via Humuula St'n.	5.40	25.0
Kukuihaele Mill	11.0	6.5	Keamuku Sheep St'n...	14.0	
Mana	7.7		Napuu	22.0	8.0
Hanaipoe	15.0	7.3	Keawewai	8.0	
Keanakolu	24.0	9.0	Waika	11.0	3.0
Puakala	34.0	10.0	Kahuwa	13.0	2.0
Laumaia	36.5	2.5	Puuhue	17.0	4.0
Humuula Sheep Station, via Laumaia	47.5	11.0	Kohala Court House...	22.0	5.0
Auwaiakewa	12.5		Mahukona	22.0	
Humuulu Sheep Station..	29.0	16.5	Puako	12.0	

NORTH KOHALA.—FOREIGN CHURCH, KOHALA, TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Edge of Pololu Gulch.....	4.00	Union Mill	2.25
Niulii Mill	2.80	Union Mill R. R. Station.....	3.25
Halawa Mill	1.15	Honomakau	2.55
Hapuu Landing	2.56	Hind's, Hawaii	3.25
Kohala Mill .....	.50	Hawi R. R. Station.....	4.25
Kohala Mill Landing.....	1.50	Honoipu	7.20
Native Church	1.00	Mahukona	10.50
		Puuhue Ranch	7.25

NORTH KOHALA.—ON MAIN ROAD, MAHUKONA TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.	Inter.
Hind's Mill	7.0		Dr. Wight's Corner....	11.5	1.1
Union Mill Corner....	8.0	1.0	Niulii Corner	12.8	1.3
Court House	9.2	1.2	Pololu Edge of Gulch..	14.5	1.7
Bond's Corner	9.7	0.5	Puu Hue	5.0	
Kohala Mill Corner....	10.4	0.7			

SOUTH KOHALA.—KAWAIIHAE TO

	Miles.	Inter.		Miles.
Puu Ainako	4.4		Mana, Parker's	19.5
Puuiki, Spencer's	7.7	3.3	Keawewai	6.0
Waiaka, Catholic Church	9.5	1.8	Puuhue Ranch	10.0
Puuopelu, Parker's ...	10.8	1.3	Kohala Court House	15.0
Waimea Court House....	11.8	1.0	Mahukona	11.0
Waimea Church	12.2	0.4	Napuu	20.0
Kukuihaele Church ...	22.1	9.9	Puako	5.0

KONA.—KEALAKEKUA TO

Keauhou	6.0		Kawaihae	42.0	4.6
Holualoa	9.6	3.6	Honaunau	4.0	
Kailua	12.0	2.4	Hookena	7.7	3.7
Kaloko	16.0	4.0	Olelomoana	15.2	7.5
Makalawena	19.6	3.6	Hoopulua	21.6	6.4
Kiholo	27.6	8.0	Boundary of Kau	24.8	3.2
Ke Au a Lono bound'y.	31.6	4.0	Flow of '87.....	32.0	7.2
Puako	37.4	5.8	Kahuku Ranch	36.5	4.5

KAU.—VOLCANO HOUSE TO

Half-way House	13.0		Honaupo	32.6	5.0
Kapapala	18.0	5.0	Naalehu	35.6	3.0
Pahala	23.0	5.0	Waiohinu	37.1	1.5
Punaluu	27.6	4.6	Kahuku Ranch	43.1	6.0

PUNA.—HILO COURT HOUSE TO

(By new road.)

	Miles.		Miles.
Keaau, Forks of Road....	9.0	Kaimu	32.0
Pahoa	20.0	Kalapana	33.0
Pohoiki (Rycroft's)	28.0	Keauhou	50.0
Kapoho (Lyman's)	32.0	Panau	40.0
Opihikao	31.0	Volcano House via Panau....	56.0
Kamaili	26.0	Sand Hills, Naawale, old road..	18.5
Kamaili Beach	29.0	Kapoho, old road	22.0

TO VOLCANO.—HILO TO

Shipman's	1.7	Mountain View	16.8
Edge of Woods.....	4.1	Mason's	17.5
Cocconut Grove	8.0	Hitchcock's	23.5
Branch Road to Puna....	9.0	Cattle Pen	24.7
Furneaux's	13.2	Volcano House	31.0

THROUGH HILO DISTRICT TO

Honolii Bridge	2.5	Honohina Church	17.8
Papaikou Office	4.7	Waikaumalo Bridge	18.8
Onomea Church	6.9	Pohakupuka Bridge	21.0
Kaupakuea Cross Road....	10.7	Maulua Gulch	22.0
Kolekole Bridge	14.3	Kaiwilahilahi Bridge	24.0
Hakulau, east edge gulch....	15.0	Lydgate's House	26.1
Umauma Bridge	16.0	Laupahoehoe Church	26.7

THROUGH HAMAKUA.—LAUPAHOEHOE CHURCH TO

	Miles.		Miles.
Bottom Kawalii Gulch	2.0	Kuaikalua Gulch	22.0
Ookala, Manager's House.....	4.0	Kapulena Church	23.9
Kealakaha Gulch	6.0	Waipanihua	24.3
Kaala Church	6.8	Stream at Kukuihaele.....	26.0
Kukaiiau Gulch	8.0	Edge Waipio	26.5
Horner's	8.5	Bottom Waipio	27.0
Catholic Church, Kainehe.....	9.0	Waimanu (approximate)	32.5
Notley's, Paauilo	10.5	Kukuihaele to Waimea (ap-	
Kaumoalii Bridge	12.5	proximate)	10.5
Bottom Kalopa Gulch	14.0	Gov't Road to Hamakua Mill..	1.5
Wm. Horner's, Paauhau.....	15.2	Gov't Road to Paauhau Mill....	1.0
Paauhau Church	16.3	Gov't Road to Pacific Sugar	
Holmes' Store, Honokaa.....	18.0	Mill, Kukuihaele	0.7
Honokaia Church	20.5		

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

KAUNAKAKAI TO

Meyer's, Kalae	5.0	Pukoo	15.0
Kalaupapa	9.0	Halawa	25.0
Kamalo	9.0	Ka Lae o ka Laau.....	19.0
Kaluahā	13.5		

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS.

(From Government Survey Records; Measurements from mean Sea Level.)

OAHU PEAKS.

	Feet.		Feet.
Kaala, Waianae Range.....	4030	Telegraph Hill or Kaimuki...	291
Palikea, Waianae Range	3111	Koko Head, higher crater....	1205
Konahuanui Peak, S. of Pali..	3105	Koko Head, lower crater.....	644
Lanihuli Peak, N. of Pali.....	2781	Makapuu, east point of island.	665
Tantalus or Puu Ohia.....	2013	Mokapu, crater off Kaneohe..	681
Awawaloa (Olympus), Manoa.	2447	Olomana, sharp peak, Kailua..	1645
Round Top or Ualakaa.....	1049	Maelieli, sharp peak, Heeia...	715
Punchbowl Hill or Puowaina..	498	Ohulehule, sh'p peak, Hakipuu	2263
Diamond Head or Leahi.....	761	Koolau R'ge, above Wahiawa..	2381

LOCALITIES NEAR HONOLULU.

Nuuanu Road, cor. School St..	40	Nuuanu Road, Queen Emma's..	358
“ “ second bridge...	77	“ “ cor. above Elec-	
“ “ cor. Judd St... 137		tric Light Works.....	429
“ “ Cemetery gate... 162		Nuuanu Road, large bridge ...	735
“ “ Mau's'l'm gate. 206		“ “ Luakaha gate... 848	
“ “ Schaefer's gate. 238		“ “ Pali, old station 1214	

MOLOKAI ETC.

Kamakou Peak	4958	Kaolewa Pali, overlooking	
Oloku Peak	4600	Leper Settlement	2100
Kaunuoeha	4535	Meyer's, Kalae	1485
Kalapamoa	4004	Mauna Loa, near Kaunakakai.	1382
Puu Kolekole	3951	Kualapuu Hill	1018
Kaulahuki	3749	Kahoolawe (Moaula Hill)....	1472
Kaapahu Station	3563	Molokini	160
		Lanai	3400

HAWAII.

	Feet.		Feet.
Mauna Kea	13,825	Hiilawe Falls	1700
Mauna Loa	13,675	Parker's, Mana	3505
Hualalai	8275	Honokaa Store	1100
Kohala Mountains	5489	Lower edge forest, Hamakua.	1700
Kilauea Vol. House, by level- ing	3971	Lower edge forest, Hilo.....	1200
Kulani, near Kilauea.....	5574	Laupahoehoe Pali	385
Kalaiheha	6660	Maulua Pali	406
Aahuwela, near Lahaina....	7747	Kauku Hill	1964
Hitchcock's, Puakala	6325	Puu Alala	762
Ahumo'a	7034	Halai Hill	347
Waimea Court House.....	2669	Puu o Nale, Kohala.....	1797
Waipio Pali, in Mountain....	3000	B. D. Bond's, Kohala.....	521
Waipio Pali, on S. (Road)...	900	Anglican Church, Kainaliu...	1578
Waipio Pali, on N. side.....	1394	Puu Enuhe, Kau	2327
Waimanu, at sea	1600	Puu Hoomaha, Kau.....	6636
Waimanu, in mountain.....	4000	Puu ka Pele, Kau.....	5768
Waiau Lake, Mauna Kea....	1600	Kaluamakani, Hamakua	7584
Poliahu, Mauna Kea.....	13,646	Kapoho Hill, Puna	432
Kalaieha, N. Hilo.....	6738	Kaliu Hill, Puna	1065
		Olaa Trig. Station.....	622

MAUI.

Haleakala (Red Hill).....	10,032	Puu Kapuai, Hamakua.....	1150
Mt. Kukui, West Maui.....	5790	Puu o Umi, Haiku.....	629
Piihola, Makawao	2256	Puu Pane, Kula	2568
Puu Olai (Miller's Hill)....	355	Lahainaluna Seminary	600
Puu Io, near Ulupalakua....	2841	Kauiki, Hana	392
Ulupalakua, about	1800	"Sunnyside," Makawao	930
Olinda, Makawao	4043	Paia Foreign Church, about..	850
Puu Pane, Kahikinui	3988	Eka, crater in Waihee.....	4500
Puu Niania, Makawao.....	6850	Keakaamanu, Hana	1250

KAUAI.

Haupu	2030	Mt. Waialeale, central peak..	5250
Kilohana, about	1100	Namolokama	4200

NOTE.—A large number of approximate elevations of stations where rain records are kept may be found in the Rain Tables in this Annual.

Area, Elevation and Population of the Hawaiian Islands.

(As revised by latest Government Survey Records.)

Islands.	Area in Statute Square Miles.	Acres.	Height in Feet.	Population in 1900.
Hawaii.....	4,015	2,570,000	13,825	46,843
Maui.....	728	466,000	10,032	24,797
Oahu.....	598	384,000	4,030	58,504
Kauai.....	547	348,000	5,250	20,562
Molokai.....	261	167,000	4,958	2,504
Lanai.....	139	86,000	3,400	619
Niihau.....	97	62,000	1,300	172
Kahoolawe.....	69	44,000	1,472	.....

Total area of Hawaiian Islands, 6,449 miles.

The outlying islets on the N. W. may amount to 6 square miles.

KILAUEA, ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Corrected for Deflection of the Vertical.

Area, 4.14 square miles, or 2,650 acres.
 Circumference, 41,500 feet, or 7.85 miles.
 Extreme Width, 10,300 feet, or 1.95 miles.
 Extreme Length, 15,500 feet, or 2.93 miles.
 Elevation, Volcano House, 4,000 feet.

MOKUAWEOWEO.

The Summit Crater of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii.

Area, 3.70 square miles, or 2,370 acres.
 Circumference, 50,000 feet, or 9.47 miles.
 Length, 19,500 feet, or 3.7 miles.
 Width, 9,200 feet, or 1.74 miles. Elevation of summit, 13,675 feet.

HALEAKALA, MAUI.

The great Crater of Maui, the largest in the world.

Area, 19 square miles, or 12,160 acres.
 Circumference, 105,600 feet, or 20 miles.
 Extreme Length, 39,500 feet, or 7.48 miles.
 Extreme Width, 12,500 feet, or 2.37 miles.
 Elevation to summit, 10,032 feet.
 Elevation of principal cones in crater, 8,032 and 1,572 feet.
 Elevation of cave in floor of crater, 7,380 feet.

IAO VALLEY, MAUI.

Length (from Wailuku), about 5 miles.
 Width of Valley, 2 miles.
 Depth, near head, 4,000 feet.
 Elevation of Puu Kukui, above head of Valley, 5,700 feet.
 Elevation of Crater of Eke, above Waihee Valley, 4,500 feet.

Standard and Local Time.

The Standard Time of the Hawaiian Islands is that of Longitude $157^{\circ} 30' W.$, 10 h. 30 m. slower than Greenwich Time. The time of sunrise and sunset given in the tables is of course local time; to correct this to standard time, add or subtract a correction corresponding with the differences between $157^{\circ} 30'$ and the longitude of the station.

The corrections would be for the following stations:

Niihau	+10:8 m	Wailuku, Maui	— 4:0 m
Mana, Kauai	+ 9:0 m	Haiku, Maui	— 4:8 m
Koloa, Kauai	+ 7:9 m	Hana, Maui	— 6:0 m
Kilauea, Kauai	+ 7:3 m	Kailua, Hawaii	— 6:2 m
Waialua, Oahu	+ 2:5 m	Kohala, Hawaii	— 7:0 m
Kahuku, Oahu	+ 2:0 m	Kukuihaele, Hawaii	— 8:0 m
Honolulu, Oahu	+ 1:5 m	Punaluu, Hawaii	— 8:0 m
Kalae, Molokai	— 2:0 m	Ookala, Hawaii	— 9:0 m
Lanai	— 2:5 m	Hilo, Hawaii	— 9:8 m
Lahaina, Maui	— 3.0 m		

LATEST CENSUS—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

From Census Bulletin, Washington, D. C., 1900.

Total Population by Districts and Islands—Comparative 1900 and 1896.

HAWAII.	1900	1896	OAHU.	1900	1896
Hilo	19,785	12,878	Honolulu	39,306	29,920
Puna	5,128	1,748	Ewa	9,689	3,067
Kau	3,854	2,908	Waianae	1,008	1,281
North Kona	3,819	3,061	Waialua	3,285	1,349
South Kona	2,372	2,327	Koolaupoko	2,372	1,835
North Kohala	4,366	4,125		2,844	2,753
South Kchala	600	558			
Hamakua	6,919	5,680		58,504	40,205
	46,843	33,285	KAUAI.		
MAUI.			Waimea	5,714	4,431
Lahaina	4,332	2,398	Niihau	172	164
Wailuku	7,953	6,072	Koloa	4,564	1,835
Hana	5,276	3,792	Kawaihau	3,220	2,762
Makawao	7,236	5,464	Hanalei	2,630	2,775
	24,797	17,726	Lihue	4,434	3,425
Molokai and Lanai	3,123	2,412	Total whole group	20,734	15,392
				154,001	109,020

Comparative Table of Nationality of Population of Hawaiian Islands at various census periods since 1872.

Nationality	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Natives	49,944	44,088	40,014	34,436	31,019	29,787
Part Hawaiians	1,487	3,420	4,218	6,186	8,485	7,848
Chinese	1,938	5,916	17,937	15,301	19,382	25,762
Americans	889	1,276	2,066	1,928	2,266	7,283
Hawaiian-born Foreigners ..	849	947	2,040	7,495	13,733	
British	619	883	1,282	1,344	1,538	1,730
Portuguese	395	436	9,377	8,602	8,232	15,675
German	224	272	1,600	1,434	912	1,154
French	88	81	192	70	75	.....
Japanese .....	.....	.....	116	12,360	22,329	61,115
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	362	227	216	410
Other foreigners	364	666	416	419	424	2,584
Polynesian .....	.....	.....	965	588	409	653
Total	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020	154,001

Population of Honolulu at various census periods.

1884	20,487	1896	29,920
1890	22,907	1900	39,306

Foreign Born Population of Hawaii, 1900, distributed according to country of births:

As reported for the Annual by the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Country	Hawaii	Kauai and Niihau*	Lanai and Maui	Molokai	Oahu	Total
Atlantic Islands	522	76	154	12	392	1,156
Austria	99	26	64	....	36	225
Canada (Engl.)	79	11	9	2	238	339
China	4,202	3,265	2,988	77	11,209	21,741
England	142	35	49	6	507	739
Germany	135	334	71	11	603	1,154
Ireland	25	9	15	4	172	225
Japan	21,314	9,736	10,465	382	14,337	56,234
Norway and Denmark	31	50	44	6	139	270
Pacific Islands	49	63	161	11	309	593
Portugal	2,217	727	1,032	6	2,530	6,512
Scotland	163	39	39	1	185	427
Spain	54	12	27	....	109	202
Sweden	40	4	9	2	85	140
Other Countries	162	85	64	9	503	823
Total	29,234	14,472	15,191	529	31,354	90,780

*Niihau's share of Foreign born is 3; one each Scotch, Japanese and one other.

Native Born Population of Hawaii, 1900.

The total native born Population of Hawaii is 63,221, which is made up as follows:

Hawaiian	29,787	Negroes	178
Part Hawaiian	7,843	South Sea Islanders	60
Caucasians	7,283	Japanese	4,881
Portuguese	9,163	Chinese	4,021

Comparative Table of Population, Hawaiian Islands—1853-1900.

Islands	CENSUS								
	1853	1860	1866	1872	1878	1884	1890	1896	1900
Hawaii	24,450	21,481	19,808	16,001	17,034	24,991	26,754	33,285	46,843
Maui	17,574	16,400	14,035	12,334	12,109	15,970	17,357	17,726	24,797
Oahu	19,126	21,275	19,799	20,671	20,236	28,068	31,194	40,205	58,504
Kauai	6,991	6,487	6,299	4,961	5,634	*8,935	11,643	15,228	20,562
Molokai	3,607	2,864	2,299	2,349	2,581	....	2,652	2,307	2,504
Lanai	600	646	394	348	214	2,614	174	105	619
Niihau	790	647	325	233	177	....	216	164	172
Kahoolawe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	73,138	69,800	62,959	56,897	57,985	80,578	89,990	109,020	154,001
All Foreigners	2,119	2,716	4,194	5,366	10,477	36,346	49,368	69,516	116,366
Hawaiians	71,019	67,084	58,765	51,531	47,508	44,232	40,622	39,504	37,635

*Including Niihau.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

From Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, CLASS, ETC., 1904.

ISLANDS	PUBLIC SCHOOLS					PRIVATE SCHOOLS		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
			Boys	Girls	Total			
Hawaii	57	132	2,616	2,122	4,738	10	36	1,078
Oahu	35	149	2,847	2,329	5,176	30	164	2,811
Maui and Lanai ..	31	66	1,283	1,130	2,413	12	37	780
Kauai and Niihau	31	43	1,056	830	1,886	5	10	163
Molokai	9	9	145	109	254	..	..	....
Totals	147	399	7,947	6,520	14,467	57	247	4,832

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO GRADE FOR THE YEARS 1904-05.

GRADES	1904		1905		Total 1905
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Kindergartens .....	..	18	..	18	18
Primary Schools	32	24	36	24	60
Primary-Grammar Schools	110	..	113	..	113
High Schools	1	..	1	..	1
Normal Schools	1	..	1	..	1
Industrial Schools	1	..	1	2	3
Seminaries (female) .....	..	13	..	13	13
Orphanages .....	..	1	..	1	1
Reform Schools	2	..	2	..	2
Colleges .....	..	2	..	2	2
Totals	147	60	154	60	214

NATIONALITY OF PUPILS, 1904-05.

	1904	1905		1904	1905
Hawaiians	4,877	4,972	Chinese	1,650	1,985
Part Hawaiians	3,234	3,284	Japanese	2,920	3,609
Americans	877	5,906	Porto Ricans	556	650
English	205		Other Foreigners ..	189	
Germans	321		Total	19,299	20,406
Portuguese	4,345				
Scandinavian	125				

The nationality of teachers in all schools of the Islands, 1905, was as follows: Hawaiian, 81; Part Hawaiian, 105; Whites, 440; Chinese, 27; Japanese, 7; other Foreigners, 27; Total, 687.

SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1905.—Continued.**ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MANUAL TRAINING, ETC.**

Sewing	6,507	Lauhala and Bamboo.....	645
Knife Work	392	Mat Weaving	145
Agriculture	10,250	Other Manual Training...	1,489
Drawing	1,002	Singing	15,000

Average daily attendance of pupils enrolled in public schools	87 %
Average monthly wage paid to public school teachers	\$ 51.00
Number of public school buildings and school houses	184
Number of teachers' cottages	79
Total value of all public school buildings, school houses and teachers' cottages, excluding land	\$ 810,000.00
Total value of all private school property	\$ 1,333,000.00

CHURCH STATISTICS, 1905.

From Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DENOMINATIONS	No. of Churches	No. of Pastors or Priests	No. of Members	No. of Sund. Schs.	No. of Sunday School Scholars	Value of Church Property
Christian Church.....	5	1	150	4	150	\$ 13,500
Methodist Epispl. Church	12	16	1,000	20	1,000	33,000
Latter Day Saints	20	220	5,133	63	2,404	16,784
German Lutheran Church	2	2	250	2	28	50,000
Seventh Day Adventists.	1	1	30	1	40	6,000
Prot. Episcopal Church.	10	16	2,500	14	723	149,000
Buddhists	21	15	40,000	.	...	58,200
Congregational Church .	90	71	6,325	55	5,872	640,000
Roman Catholic Church.	115	75	12,000	76	2,270	300,000
Total.....	276	417	67,388	235	12,487	1,266,484

VITAL STATISTICS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905. Summarized from Board of Health Reports.

ISLANDS, ETC.	Births	Marriages	Deaths
Honolulu, Oahu	595	562	864
Other Districts of Oahu	297	23	279
Hilo, Hawaii	369	144	330
Other Districts of Hawaii	500	135	434
Maui, Molokai, etc.	395	228	467
Kauai and Niihau.....	424	88	266
Total, 1904-05	2,490	1,180	2,640
“ 1903-04	2,355	1,182	2,367
“ 1902-03	2,386	996	2,581
“ 1901-02	2,346	1,324	2,747

Import Values from U. S., Domestic and Foreign Mdse., for fiscal year ending June, 1905.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	Domestic Mdse	Foreign Mdse Dutiable	Free
Agricultural Implements	\$ 13,083	.....	.....
Animals	73,916	.....	.....
Art Works	25	.....	.....
Books, Maps, etc.....	61,855	2	.....
Bones, Horns, etc	490	.....	.....
Brass, and Manufactures of	20,165	.....	.....
Breadstuffs	1,402,997	791	.....
Bricks	9,073	.....	.....
Brooms and Brushes	19,477	.....	.....
Candles	10,720	.....	.....
Carriages, Cars, etc., and parts of	156,546	.....	.....
Cement	56,019	.....	.....
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc....	220,919	2,402	1,476
Clocks and Watches	11,594	.....	.....
Coal and Coke	53,403	.....	.....
Cocoa and Chocolate	9,541	.....	.....
Coffee, prepared	13,431	.....	165
Copper and manufactures of.....	12,282	.....	.....
Cork	10,153	.....	.....
Cotton and manufactures of.....	990,616	12,152	.....
Earthen, Stone and Chinaware	24,320	4,687	.....
Eggs	14,925	.....	.....
Feathers	1,320	.....	.....
Fertilizers	683,019	.....	.....
Fibers, Textile Grasses, manufactures of...	113,025	126	.....
Fish	253,172	2,001	.....
Fruits and Nuts	147,300	609	.....
Glass and Glassware	64,831	1,276	.....
Gunpowder and other Explosives	86,338	.....	.....
Hair and manufactures of	813	.....	.....
Hay	143,420	.....	.....
India Rubber, manufactures of	66,736	.....	.....
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes...	73,303	.....	.....
Iron and Steel and manufactures of	54,520	383	.....
Sheets and Plates	140,749	.....	.....
Builder's Hardware, etc	198,065	.....	.....
Machinery, Machines, parts of	402,578	.....	.....
Nails, Spikes, Pipes, etc., and all other	453,550	.....	.....
Jewelry and manufactures, Gold and Silver	186,468	.....	.....
Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.....	23,412	.....	.....
Lead and manufactures of	10,414	.....	.....
Leather and manufactures of	343,512	.....	.....
Lime	57,889	.....	.....
Malt	11,978	.....	.....
Marble, Stone and manufactures of	6,053	.....	.....
Matches	18,393	.....	.....

Import Values from U. S., Domestic and Foreign Mdse., for 1905.—Continued.

Articles	Domestic Mdse	Foreign Mdse	
		Dutiable	Free
Metals, manufactures of, N. O. S.....	\$	\$ 491	\$
Musical Instruments.....	52,897	.....	.....
Naval Stores.....	10,135	.....	.....
Nursery Stock.....	1,931	.....	.....
Oil Cloths.....	6,584	.....	.....
Oils; Animal, Mineral, Crude.....	1,067,236	.....	.....
Refined, etc.....	272,374	.....	.....
Vegetable.....	32,455	1,713	3,493
Paints, Pigments and Colors.....	82,233	.....	.....
Paper and manufactures of.....	175,855	.....	.....
Perfumery, etc.....	4,756	.....	.....
Plated Ware.....	52,668	.....	.....
Provisions, etc., Beef Products.....	77,838	.....	.....
Hog and other Meat Products.....	227,325	.....	.....
Dairy Products.....	219,209	318	.....
Rice.....	303,029	.....	.....
Salt.....	7,104	.....	.....
Seeds.....	5,790	.....	.....
Shells.....	1,168	.....	.....
Silk and manufactures of.....	35,691	.....	.....
Soap; Toilet and other.....	90,891	.....	.....
Spices.....	.....	.....	98
Spirits, etc., Malt Liquors.....	80,371	1,199	.....
Spirits, distilled.....	110,850	15,084	.....
Wines.....	264,884	13,587	.....
Starch.....	7,080	.....	.....
Straw and Palm Leaf, manufactures of.....	21,060	.....	.....
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery.....	80,319	1,690	.....
Tea.....	.....	.....	13,029
Tin, manufactures of.....	28,027	.....	2,374
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	528,373	9,474	.....
Toys.....	12,867	.....	.....
Trunks, Valises, etc.....	12,714	.....	.....
Varnish.....	5,392	.....	.....
Vegetables.....	164,469	1,364	.....
Vinegar.....	5,241	.....	.....
Wood and manufactures of.....	.....	673	.....
Timber and unmanufactured.....	53,996	.....	.....
Lumber, Shingles, etc.....	300,822	.....	.....
Doors, Sash, Blinds and all other.....	82,031	.....	.....
Furniture, n. e. s.....	90,588	.....	.....
Wool, manufactures of.....	240,723	2,169	.....
Zinc and manufactures of.....	3,040	.....	.....
All other articles.....	97,095	14,017	2,818
Total.....	11,643,519	86,208	23,453

**Value Domestic Mdse. shipments to the United States from
Hawaii for fiscal years ending June 30, 1904, and 1905.**

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Articles	1904	1905
Animals	\$ 4,902	\$ 2,186
Art Works, paintings, etc.	13,480	1,447
Beeswax	4,116	2,628
Books and printed matter	32,962	10,364
Brass and manufactures of	3,637	786
Carriages, etc., and parts of	3,575	7,861
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	8,057	7,135
Coffee	169,232	173,630
Copper and manufactures of	4,562	3,348
Cotton " " "	10,292	9,510
Earthenware, etc.	807	535
Fibers and textiles	5,827	10,631
Fish	659	949
Fruits and nuts	127,725	193,373
Glass and glassware	6,174	4,409
Hides and skins	74,331	84,092
Honey	14,346	21,977
Instruments for science purposes.	8,512	3,834
Iron, steel and manufactures of	18,635	7,980
Machinery and parts of	28,772	8,454
All other manufactures of iron, etc.	22,059	17,298
Jewelry	18,197	67,969
Leather and manufactures of	4,134	9,969
Marble and Stone	680	800
Molasses	712	1,282
Musical instruments and parts	8,555	5,024
Oils	58	867
Paints, varnish, etc.	91	2,006
Paper and manufactures of	2,548	759
Provisions, etc	5,054	6,981
Rice	1,610	84,414
Silk, manufactures of	5,114	7,748
Spirits, Wines, etc.	555	2,174
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	1,510	747
Sugar, brown	24,359,385	33,946,036
Sugar, refined .....	.....	1,166,091
Tobacco, manufactures of	9,198	7,084
Toys	1,325	1,937
Vegetables	3,160	6,573
Wood and manufactures of	43,838	48,673
Wool, raw.	22,406	53,558
Wool, manufactures of	5,117	5,419
All other articles	77,624	69,732
Total shipments domestic merchandise	\$ 25,133,533	\$ 36,069,109
Total shipments foreign merchandise	23,722	42,946
Carried in Am. steam vessels	\$ 9,929,178	\$ 15,400,152
Carried in Am. sailing vessels	15,228,077	20,711,903

Hawaii's Commerce with Foreign Countries.

Total Import and Export Values for 1904 and 1905.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, Bureau of Statistics.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1904	1905	1904	1905
Austria-Hungary .	\$ 177	\$ 162	\$	\$
Belgium ...	304	18	.....	.....
British Columbia .	34,663	10,542	2,019	11,458
Canada	7,029	5,630	1,075	.....
Denmark .....	.....	378	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	622,465	305,879	314	785
Germany	347,359	544,534	558	1,324
France	8,778	14,967	18	.....
Italy	397	5,403	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,875	2,768	.....	.....
Portugal	843	13	.....	.....
Spain	2,127	3,545	.....	.....
Sweden & Norway .	114	130	.....	.....
Chile	506,955	448,278	.....	.....
China	4,149	6,022	610	1,071
East Indies.....	415,945	347,782	.....	.....
Hong Kong	189,101	174,129	8,310	7,559
Japan	1,205,055	962,651	4,794	20,857
Australasia	417,859	154,687	16,851	4,883
Oceania	25,340	24,893	1,652	6,815
Philippines.....	6,990	2,500	2,815	6
United States	11,683,393	11,753,180	25,133,533	36,069,109
All other	116	53	.....	.....
Total	\$ 15,481,034	\$ 14,768,144	\$ 25,172,549	\$ 36,123,867
Foreign merchandise to foreign ports.....			8,604	4,783
Foreign merchandise to U. S. ports.....			23,722	42,946
Grand total of exports			\$ 25,204,875	\$ 36,171,596

Quantity and Value Domestic Produce Exported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Articles	To United States		To Foreign Countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw	811,603,229 lbs.	\$ 33,946,036	100 lbs.	\$ 4
Sugar, refined....	21,118,058 "	1,166,091	250 "	17
Coffee, raw.....	1,437,053 "	173,617	106,309 "	12,966
Rice	2,771,083 "	84,414	3,100 "	104
Fruits and Nuts ..	.....	193,373	.....	1,453
Honey .....	.....	21,977	.....	287
Hides	899,963 "	84,092	.....	.....
Wool, raw	423,114 "	53,558	.....	.....
Other .....	.....	348,881	.....	39,927
Total		\$ 36,072,039		\$ 54,758

Total Value of all articles Imported and Exported to Foreign Countries, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Courtesy of E. R. Stackable, Collector, Honolulu.

Countries	Imports	Exports
Great Britain.....	\$ 305,879	\$ 810
British Colonies	544,679	22,661
Germany	544,534	1,324
Hongkong	174,129	9,016
Japan	962,651	21,909
Chile.....	448,278	.....
France ..	14,967	.....
Other Countries	19,847	3,821
	\$ 3,014,964	\$ 59,541
†Shipments received from United States.....		\$ 11,703,519
*Imports from Foreign Countries		3,014,964
Total		\$ 14,718,483
*Shipments to non-contiguous territory		\$ 36,114,985
*Exports to Foreign Countries.....		59,541
†Specie \$103,000, included in above. *Specie not included.		\$ 36,174,526

Total Value of Domestic Exported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Articles	Quantity	Value
Sugar, raw	811,603,329lbs	\$ 33,946,040
Sugar, refined	21,118,308 "	1,166,108
Coffee, raw	1,543,362 "	186,583
Rice	2,774,183 "	84,518
Fruits and Nuts .....	.....	194,826
Honey .....	.....	22,264
Hides	899,963 "	84,092
Wool, raw.....	423,114 "	53,558
Other.....	.....	388,808
		\$ 36,126,797

Customs Receipts for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905.

Duties on imports	\$ 976,946.91
Tonnage dues.....	21,203.16
Official fees	7.00
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	3,764.28
Storage, labor and drayage.....	4,511.12
Navigation fees	1,202.75
Overtime of officers	476.00
Immigration fund.....	22,540.00
Other collections.....	12,689.16
Total	\$ 1,043,340.38

Value of the Carrying Trade to and from the District of Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality	Imports	Exports
American.....	\$ 1,550,898	\$ 33,437
British	655,601	21,247
French	18,222	.....
German	605,228	.....
Italian	7,835	.....
Norwegian	24,348	4,757
Other	152,832	100
	\$ 3,014,964	\$ 59,541
American (Non-Contiguous territory)	11,703,519	36,114,985
Total	\$ 14,718,483	\$ 36,174,526

Exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Domestic Produce to non-contiguous Territory	\$ 36,072,039
“ “ “ Foreign Countries.....	54,758
Foreign “ “ non-contiguous Territory.....	42,946
“ “ “ Foreign Countries.....	4,783
	\$ 36,174,526

Total specie exported to Foreign Countries and shipped to non contiguous Territory.....\$ 214,912

Passengers Departed from the Port of Honolulu to Oriental Ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Ports	Cabin	Steorage	Total
Yokohama.....	92	4,764	4,856
Kobe.....	2	77	79
Nagasaki.....	3	.....	3
Hongkong	58	1,376	1,434
Shanghai.....	12	7	19
	167	6,224	6,391

Asiatic Immigration to Hawaii, June 1, 1901, to June 30, 1905.

From Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

	Chinese	Japanese	Koreans	Total
Arrivals.....	1,392	35,289	7,388	44,069
Departures	6,250	31,424	.....	37,674
Excess of Arrivals.	.....	3,865	7,388	6,395
“ “ Departures .	4,858	.....	.....	.....

Total Number of Vessels Entering and Clearing in the District

Ports	Coastwise*				Foreign			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Tonnage	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Cleared
Honolulu...	253	502,043	253	537,743	141	384,811	102	341,107
Hilo	33	42,417	30	39,791	3	4,118	...	.....
Kahului....	19	24,871	24	26,890	6	7,542	1	1,399
Koloa	8	6,851	19	16,342	1	743	...	.....
Mahukona..	20	7,451	23	10,007	2	1,269	...	.....
Totals	333	583,633	349	630,773	153	398,483	103	342,506

Summary of above Table :

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Coastwise*	333	583,633	349	630,773
Foreign	153	398,483	103	342,506
Totals	486	982,116	452	973,279

Nationality of Vessels Entering and Clearing in the District of Hawaii for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
American	406	800,485	375	800,287
British	63	148,989	57	135,624
Chilean	2	2,622	3	4,400
French	2	3,151	2	3,151
German	6	8,501	8	11,449
Italian	2	2,943	2	2,943
Japanese	4	13,840	4	13,840
Norwegian	1	1,585	1	1,585
Totals	486	982,116	452	973,279

*The figures under the title "Coastwise" refer to American vessels doing business between the Hawaiian and Mainland ports, but do not include vessels engaged in traffic among the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Statistics.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PLANTATION PRODUCTS EXPORTED, FROM 1875.

Year	Sugar		Molasses		Total Export Value
	Pounds	Value	Gallons	Value	
1875	25,080,182	\$1,216,388.82	93,722	\$ 12,183.86	\$ 1,228,572.68
1876	26 072,429	1 272,334.53	130,073	19,510.95	1 291,845.48
1877	25,575,965	1,777,529.57	151,462	22,719.30	1,800,248.87
1878	38,431,458	2,701,731.50	93,136	12,107.68	2,713,839.18
1879	49,020,972	3,109,566.66	87,475	9,622.52	3,119,185.91
1880	63,584,871	4,322,711.48	198,355	29,753.52	4,352,464.73
1881	93,789,483	5,395,399.54	263,587	31,630.44	5,427,020.98
1882	114,177,938	6,320,890.65	221,293	33,193.95	6,354,084.60
1883	114,107,155	7,112,981.12	193,997	34,819.46	7,147,800.58
1884	142,654,923	7,328,896.67	110,530	16,579.50	7,345,476.17
1885	171,350,314	8,356,061.94	57,941	7,050.00	8,363,111.94
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132.12	113,137	14,501.76	9,789,633.88
1887	212,763,647	8,694,964.07	71,222	10,522.76	8,705,480.83
1888	235,888,346	10,818,883.09	47,965	5,900.40	10,824,783.49
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302.10	54,612	6,185.10	13,095,487.20
1890	259,789,462	12,159,585.01	74,926	7,603.29	12,167,188.30
1891	274,983,580	9,550,537.80	55,845	4,721.40	6,555,258.20
1892	263,636,715	7,276,549.24	47,988	5,061.07	7,281,610.34
1893	330 822,879	10,200 958.37	67,282	5,928.96	10,206,887.33
1894	306,684,993	8,473,009.10	72,979	6,050.11	8,479,059.21
1895	294,784,819	7,975,590.41	44,970	3,037.83	7,978,628.24
1896	443,569,282	14,932,172.82	15,885	1,209.72	14,933,382.54
1897	520,158,232	15,390,422.13	33,770	2,892.72	15,393,314.85
1898	444 963,036	16,614,622.53	14,537	919.18	16,615,541.71
1899	545,370,537	21,898,190.97	11,455	358.55	21,898,549.52
1900 ¹	344,531,173	13,919,400.21	120	10.00	13,919,410.21
1901 ²	690,882,132	27,094,155.00	93,820	4,615.00	27,098,770.00
1902	720,553,357	23,920,113.00	48,036	2,187.00	23,922,300.00
1903	774,825,420	25,310,684.00	10	1.00	25,310,685.00
1904	736,491,992	24,359,385.00	11,187	712.00	24,360,097.00
1905	832,721,637	35,112,148.00	26,777	1,282.00	35,113,430.00

¹ Five and one half-months to June 14.² Fiscal year ending June 30.

Seating capacity of principal Churches, Halls and Places of Amusement—Honolulu.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fort street	1,500
Kawaiahao Church (Native), King street	1,000
Central Union Church, Beretania street	850
St. Andrew's Cathedral (Episcopal), Emma street.....	800
Progress Hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets	500
Hawaiian Opera House, King street.....	1,000
The Orpheum, Fort street.....	945
Y. M. C. Association Hall, Hotel Street	250

Hawaii's Annual Trade Balance, etc., from 1880.

Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Export Values	Custom House Receipts
1880	\$ 3,673,268.41	\$ 4,968,444.87	\$ 1,295,176.46	\$ 402,181.63
1881	4,547,978.64	6,885,436.56	2,337,457.92	523,192.01
1882	4,974,510.01	8,299,019.70	3,324,506.69	505,390.98
1883	5,624,240.09	8,133,343.88	2,509,103.79	577,332.87
1884	4,637,514.22	8,856,610.30	4,219,096.08	551,736.59
1885	3,830,544.58	9,158,818.01	5,328,273.43	502,337.38
1886	4,877,738.73	10,565,885.58	5,688,146.85	580,444.04
1887	4,943,840.72	9,707,047.33	4,763,206.61	595,002.64
1888	4,540,887.46	17,707,598.76	7,166,711.30	546,142.63
1889	5,438,790.63	13,874,341.40	8,435,560.77	550,010.16
1890	6,962,201.13	13,142,829.48	6,180,628.35	695,956.91
1891	7,439,482.65	10,258,788.27	2,819,305.62	732,594.93
1892	4,028,295.31	8,060,087.21	4,031,791.90	494,385.10
1893	4,363,177.58	10,818,158.09	6,454,980.51	545,754.16
1894	5,104,481.43	9,140,794.56	4,036,313.13	522,855.41
1895	5,339,785.04	8,474,138.15	3,134,353.11	547,149.04
1896	6,063,652.41	15,515,230.13	9,451,577.72	656,895.82
1897	7,682,628.09	16,021,775.19	8,339,147.10	708,493.05
1898	10,368,815.09	17,346,744.79	6,977,929.70	896,675.70
1899	16,069,576.96	22,628,741.82	6,559,164.86	1,295,628.95
1900 ¹	10,231,197.58	14,404,496.16	4,173,298.58	597,897.14
1901 ²	24,964,693.43	29,342,697.00	4,378,003.57	1,264,862.78
1902	22,036,583.00	24,793,735.00	2,757,152.00	1,327,518.23
1903	13,982,485.00	26,275,438.00	12,292,953.00	1,193,677.83
1904	15,784,691.00	25,204,875.00	9,420,184.00	1,229,338.15
1905	14,718,483.00	36,174,526.00	21,456,043.00	1,043,340.38

¹ Five and one-half months to June 14th. ² Twelve and one-half months to June 30, 1901. Imports from U. S. ports for 1901 estimated at \$22,000,000, and for 1902 at \$19,000,000.

Summary of Insurance Business, Territory of Hawaii, for the year 1904.

From Report of Insurance Commissioner, October 1, 1905.

CLASS	Amount Written	Amount Premiums	Losses and Claims paid
Fire.....	\$ 21,171,240.97	\$ 368,469.09	\$ 96,215.63
Marine.....	21,104,270.34	203,554.39	203,047.62
Life, new.....	} 1,926,590.66	78,458.03	} 149,652.90
“ renewals		402,749.28	
Accident, etc. ....	.....	11,682.26	3,805.30
Surety	3,152,969.00	7,839.76	811.57
Employer's Liability.....	.....	3,663.56	.....
Plate Glass.....	41,131.60	1,028.29	.....
Total.....	\$ 47,396,202.57	\$ 1,077,444.66	\$ 453,533.02

Table of Receipts, Expenditures, and Public Debt of Hawaii, for Biennial Periods up to 1894, then Annually.

(Latter years from Auditor's Report.)

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Cash Balance in Treasury.	Public Debt.
1856.....	\$ 419,288.16	\$ 424,778.25	\$ 28,096.84	\$ 22,000.00
1858.....	537,223.86	599,879.61	349.24	60,679.15
1860.....	571,041.71	512,410.55	13,127.52	128,777.32
1862.....	528,039.92	606,893.33	507.40	188,671.86
1864.....	538,445.34	511,511.10	22,583.29	166,649.09
1866.....	721,104.30	566,241.02	169,059.34	182,974.60
1868.....	825,498.98	786,617.55	163,576.84	120,815.23
1870.....	834,112.65	930,550.29	61,580.20	126,568.68
1872.....	912,130.74	969,784.14	56,752.41	177,971.29
1874.....	1,136,523.95	1,192,511.79	746.57	355,050.76
1876.....	1,008,956.42	919,356.93	89,599.49	459,187.59
1878.....	1,151,713.45	1,110,471.90	130,841.04	444,800.00
1880.....	1,703,736.88	1,495,697.48	338,880.44	388,900.00
1882.....	2,070,259.94	2,282,599.33	126,541.05	299,200.00
1884.....	3,092,085.42	3,216,406.05	2,220.42	898,800.00
1886.....	3,010,654.61	3,003,700.18	9,174.85	1,065,600.00
1888.....	4,812,575.96	4,712,285.20	109,465.60	1,936,500.00
1890.....	3,632,196.85	3,250,510.35	491,152.10	2,599,502.94
1892.....	3,916,880.72	4,095,891.44	312,141.38	3,217,161.13
1894.....	3,587,204.98	3,715,232.83	184,113.53	3,417,459.87
1894.....	1,972,135.43	1,854,053.08	69,225.76	3,574,030.16
1895.....	2,050,729.41	2,284,179.92	302,676.27	3,764,335.03
1896.....	2,383,070.78	2,137,103.38	315,193.16	3,914,608.35
1897.....	2,659,434.16	2,617,822.89	456,804.43	4,390,146.65
1898.....	2,709,489.12	2,299,937.57	740,280.21	4,457,605.85
1899.....	3,854,231.50	3,038,638.38	1,531,784.29	4,890,351.49
1900.....	2,772,871.87	3,727,926.28	624,471.25	4,226,374.61
1901.....	2,140,297.36	2,576,685.53	287,131.30	939,970.31
1902.....	2,473,172.81	2,382,968.90	77,914.36	1,093,970.31
1903.....	2,387,715.88	2,603,194.20	56,613.29	2,185,000.00
1904.....	2,415,356.33	2,844,054.81	68,592.03	3,317,000.00

Hawaii's Bonded Debt, June 30, 1905.

ACT OF JUNE 13, 1896.

Stock A 5 per cent Bonds.....	\$ 762,000	
Stock E 5 per cent Bonds.....	9,000	
Stock O 5 per cent Bonds.....	1,000	
Stock U 5 per cent Bonds....	50,000	822,000
Fire Claims Bonds issued.....		315,000
Public Improvements 4½% Bonds, 1903-04.....		1,000,000
Public Improvements 4¼% Bonds, 1904-05.....		1,000,000

Total Bonds Outstanding \$3,317,000

INTERNAL TAXES FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS 1880-1894; SINCE, ANNUAL.

Compiled from Official Reports.

Bien'l Periods Ending March	Real Estate	Personal Property	Poll	Horses	Ins'tance	Dogs	Carriage's	Seamen	Roads & Carts	School	Totals
1880.....	143,716	115,944	35,484	43,399	.....	15,173	5,780	815	64,940	67,472	532,723
1882.....	187,929	208,096	45,998	42,819	.....	13,965	7,125	642	90,041	87,322	683,937
1884.....	223,100	254,286	52,964	21,975	1,941	13,924	8,750	402	103,054	100,278	780,674
1886.....	227,195	262,307	61,745	*	3,303	13,315	10,635	114	118,256	115,298	812,167
1888.....	252,362	299,974	63,115	.....	6,279	11,985	11,835	.....	120,872	119,565	885,987
1890.....	339,390	329,908	69,116	.....	3,063	14,100	13,940	.....	132,286	131,160	1,032,963
1892.....	358,745	341,205	78,964	.....	4,156	13,660	14,628	Penalty & Costs	152,137	151,906	1,115,401
1894.....	338,894	213,126	78,990	.....	3,867	11,744	11,980	5,476	152,268	152,247	1,068,592
1894 9 months ..	167,083	151,580	39,050	.....	1,850	4,698	4,427	3,922	74,891	75,082	522,583
1895.....	196,608	164,272	43,663	.....	1,803	5,971	5,425	7,297	84,183	83,470	592,692
1896.....	240,971	210,194	46,655	.....	1,837	7,302	5,889	7,255	90,297	89,443	698,844
1897.....	246,828	242,719	47,973	.....	974	6,313	5,849	10,375	101,858	95,814	759,703
1898.....	268,203	266,821	49,580	.....	2,185	6,248	5,717	8,476	105,814	98,974	811,818
1899.....	383,031	377,730	69,303	.....	2,882	6,019	6,083	10,099	145,130	138,429	1,138,706
1900.....	444,062	490,393	49,922	Income	3,224	4,136	7,387	9,294	107,070	99,838	1,215,326
1901.....	532,637	571,249	46,299	287,367	3,846	4,325	8,470	11,111	100,211	92,592	1,658,107
1902.....	560,456	592,325	51,009	205,097	4,685	4,787	9,522	10,834	110,300	102,016	1,651,023
1903.....	618,891	607,590	48,148	172,542	4,623	4,485	9,962	13,818	104,844	96,296	1,681,199
1904.....	615,127	562,382	49,531	155,786	56	4,542	9,748	13,669	107,564	99,062	1,617,468

*Included in personal property.

Annual Taxes, from 1895, Showing per Capita Rate Collected.

	Taxes collected	Per capita		Taxes collected	Per capita
1895	\$ 592,692	*\$ 5.62	1900	\$ 1,215,326	\$ 7.94
1896	698,844	6.32	1901	1,658,107	10.76
1897	759,707	6.54	1902	1,651,023	10.72
1898	811,818	6.45	1903	1,681,199	10.91
1899	1,138,706	7.40	1904	1,617,468	10.50

*Omitting fractions.

Summary of Meteorological Observations, Honolulu, 1904-05.
 Compiled from Territorial and U. S. Weather Bureau Records by A. Mc. C. Ashley
 (Continued from preceding Annuals.)

Month	Barometer 9 a. m. 3 p. m.	Rain- fall	Rel. Humid.				Temperature				Absolute Humid. gr. to cu. ft.	Cloud Amt.	Wind Force
			9 a. m.	9 p. m.	Min.	Max.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean of Max. and Min.			
July	30.006	29.953	64.7	71.8	72.6	83.2	74.2	82.1	75.2	77.9	6.64	3.9	1.7
August	29.988	29.930	68.8	76.0	72.3	83.8	73.6	82.3	75.7	78.0	7.24	4.7	0.6
	8 a. m. 8 p. m.		8 a. m.	8 p. m.									Average Wind Velocity in miles per hour
September	29.951	29.942	68.2	71.1	73.2	83.7	74.4	82.4	77.1	78.4	7.22	4.4	6.5
October	30.002	29.998	68.2	70.5	72.3	82.2	74.3	80.4	75.8	77.2	6.96	4.5	8.1
November	30.026	30.014	67.2	70.9	68.2	78.5	70.5	77.1	72.6	73.4	6.20	5.3	8.9
December	30.007	29.989	75.7	75.9	68.0	76.8	70.0	75.6	71.3	72.4	6.49	5.2	8.3
January	30.032	30.011	65.9	67.9	61.6	72.8	63.6	71.5	66.3	67.2	4.84	4.4	8.1
February	29.998	29.978	69.2	69.4	63.8	75.1	65.2	73.7	68.3	69.4	5.42	3.5	6.6
March	30.077	30.053	65.2	67.8	64.7	76.2	66.0	74.6	68.8	70.4	5.34	3.9	8.5
April	30.112	30.096	67.9	69.2	66.3	76.7	67.6	75.3	70.0	71.5	5.69	4.6	10.0
May	30.073	30.056	65.5	69.2	67.8	78.6	69.4	77.5	71.8	73.2	6.01	4.6	9.0
June	30.033	30.015	67.3	68.7	69.9	80.5	71.3	79.1	73.8	75.2	6.38	4.5	8.6
Year	*30.031	*30.015	*15.15	*68.0	68.4	79.0	70.0	77.6	72.2	73.7	6.20	4.5	*8.3

Note: Data for July and August, 1904, from Records of Territorial Meteorologist; all other data from U. S. Weather Bureau Records.

*For 10 months.

TABLE OF RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL STATIONS.

From United States Weather Bureau Records.

Stations	Observers	1904					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
HAWAII							
Waiakea.....	C. C. Kennedy..	11.45	14.73	8.49	3.95	5.19	4.50
Hilo (Town)	L. C. Lyman.....	16.10	14.71	7.24	3.83	5.78	4.22
Kaumana	J. E. Gamalielson ..	19.16	18.58	11.13	4.74	7.86	4.36
Pepeekeo.....	W. H. Rogers....	10.11	16.32	8.32	3.79	6.79	4.32
Hakalau.....	Geo. Ross	13.82	17.13	11.37	4.38	9.16	5.43
Laupahoehoe ...	E. W. Barnard..	27.61	14.70	6.63	3.62	13.30	5.03
Ookala	W. G. Walker ..	16.75	6.15	5.40	1.45	9.58	2.84
Kukaiulu.....	E. Madden	15.52	5.35	5.62	1.22	8.71	3.14
Paaubau	H. Glass.....	8.33	2.44	5.08	0.79	6.50	2.61
Honokaa	C. H. Bragg	10.00	2.51	8.08	0.89	8.56	2.88
Waimea	Mrs. E. W. Hay ..	3.82	1.76	4.62	2.43	3.89	4.10
Kohala	Dr. B. D. Bond ..	5.93	3.20	3.96	0.99	6.47	1.56
Holualoa	L. S. Aungst....	9.93	8.37	10.71	7.88	1.08	1.10
Kealahou.....	Rev.S.H. Davis..	8.68	10.60	10.89	9.02	1.34	1.89
Naalehu.....	C. Wolters	2.53	5.68	7.12	3.47	0.70	1.38
Pahala	H. D. Harrison..	0.66	6.86	3.56	1.15	0.12	1.19
Volcano House.	Geo. Lycurgus..	6.68	8.27	4.06	2.86	2.21	2.05
Pahoa.....	M. J. Soares.....	17.06	10.68	10.65	.....	.....	.....
Kapoho	H. J. Lyman.....	8.52	10.89	12.49	5.67	3.78	3.96
MAUI							
Haleakala Rh...	L. von Tempsky	0.55	2.77	1.15	1.87	7.59	6.99
Puuomalei.....	A. McKibbin ...	3.40	4.14	3.01	3.39	9.50	6.19
Paia	J. J. Jones	1.46	2.58	1.15	2.28	5.10	4.15
Kula	Mrs. D. von Tempsky	0.99	7.20	6.68	1.17	2.65	0.37
Haiku.....	D. D. Baldwin..	4.32	4.02	1.63	4.98	6.43	5.89
Kipahulu.....	A. Gross.....	5.07	4.30	4.70	3.96	3.73	4.25
Mokulau	Jos. Garnett....	4.16	4.58	2.19	4.27	3.62	3.86
Wailuku	Bro. Frank	0.04	3.05	1.16	1.18	6.07	6.14
OAHU							
Honolulu.....	U. S. Weather Bureau	.....	.....	1.40	1.02	4.11	3.13
Punahou	R. C. Lydecker ..	2.09	1.12	3.01	2.66	6.36	3.21
Kinau Street....	W. R. Castle.....	1.54	0.84	1.84	0.99	4.94	2.69
Manoa	F. N. Parker....	9.22	5.92	4.88	8.01	9.21	8.90
Kalihi-uka	Dr. Geo. H. Huddy	8.42	8.83	3.88	8.01	8.54	10.36
Nuuanu-Ave.	W. W. Hall.....	2.65	1.03	1.37	2.25	4.38	3.41
Electric Lt. St.	Frank De Mello ..	5.20	5.04	2.99	4.77	5.30	6.34
Luakaha	L. A. Moore	12.06	15.12	6.96	9.33	11.60	13.27
Waimanalo	A. Irvine	1.51	4.78	4.08	1.38	6.37	9.30
Maunawili.....	Jno. Herd	3.47	13.57	8.94	2.45	8.17	14.38
Ahuimanu.....	H.R.Macfarlane ..	5.69	19.51	10.35	3.80	7.08	15.62
Kahuku	R. I. Christophersen..	1.22	8.89	1.69	1.30	6.13	4.85
Ewa Plantation	G. F. Renton ...	0.55	1.02	0.98	1.97	3.05	1.95
Wahiawa	B. O. Clark.....	1.70	10.76	.....	3.71	.....	.....
Waiawa	W. R. Waters....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KAUAI							
Grove Farm	G. N. Wilcox ...	2.09	6.21	3.49	3.14	2.74	4.32
Kealia.....	G. H. Fairchild ..	1.33	4.28	1.98	2.41	1.87	5.49
Kilauea	L. B. Boreiko....	3.84	8.17	2.87	5.48	2.62	5.45
Hanalei	E.G.K. Deverill ..	10.01	11.61	4.00	5.80	8.33	7.69
Eleele.....	McBryde Sugar Co....	0.92	1.67	1.05	1.51	1.30	1.88
Kukuiula.....	F. L. Zoller	0.31	4.49	0.87	3.58	2.68	4.16

THROUGHOUT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 1904-1905.

By A. McC. Ashley. Continued from last Annual.

Locality	Feet Elev.	1905						
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Annual
HAWAII								
Waiakea	50	0.78	5.93	6.04	5.69	7.79	7.76	82.30
Hilo	100	0.99	5.03	6.75	6.06	7.60	7.34	85.65
Kaumana.....	1050	0.88	6.27	11.71	17.00	13.38	10.14	125.21
Pepeekeo ..	100	4.43	5.88	7.18	7.00	8.35	6.76	89.25
Hakalau	200	7.91	8.76	12.41	7.47	13.73	8.63	120.20
Laupahoehoe.....	500	8.00	5.25	22.50	12.91	10.50	8.00	138.05
Ookala	400	6.50	4.02	15.11	8.59	7.87	6.36	90.62
Kukaiau	250	7.20	3.59	11.67	7.57	5.97	4.32	79.88
Paaubau Mill	300	5.10	2.34	7.52	7.36	5.00	3.10	56.17
Honokaa	470	5.31	3.21	10.38	8.43	6.95	3.72	70.92
Kamuela	2720	0.69	0.84	0.94	5.51	3.41	1.95	33.96
Kohala Mission.....	521	3.06	2.34	7.70	5.53	6.10	2.72	49.56
Holualoa	1350	1.04	0.16	1.24	3.39	5.04	5.33	55.27
Kealahou	1580	1.06	0.28	1.72	3.88	6.06	5.15	60.57
Naalehu	650	0.46	0.68	0.75	0.61	1.14	1.26	25.78
Pahala	850	0.81	1.14	1.59	0.93	2.56	0.81	21.38
Kilauea Crater.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.31	6.03	.....
Puna Plantation.....	600	.....	6.25	6.41	4.45	10.13	8.25	.....
Kapoho	110	0.84	3.72	4.03	2.14	5.40	7.40	68.84
MAUI								
Haleakala Ranch ...	2000	5.03	2.45	2.11	5.00	1.57	1.44	38.52
Puomalei	1400	5.38	2.74	5.79	13.06	7.49	5.72	69.81
Paia	180	2.01	0.77	4.48	6.64	2.76	2.71	36.09
Erehwon	4000	3.70	1.37	0.96	3.97	.....	.....	.....
Haiku	700	4.10	1.76	8.99	9.61	7.65	5.71	65.09
Kipahulu	308	2.20	1.78	2.73	5.16	5.08	2.87	45.83
Kaupo	285	1.50	2.20	2.23	4.20	.....	.....	.....
Wailuku	250	3.00	0.84	3.54	2.65	1.14	0.50	29.31
OAHU								
U. S. W'ther Bureau	108	0.80	0.28	0.44	2.15	1.24	0.58	.....
Punahou	44	0.95	0.30	0.96	3.05	2.16	1.22	27.09
Kinua Street	50	0.79	0.02	0.43	1.94	1.57	0.53	18.12
Woodlawn Dairy ...	285	1.36	1.56	1.92	11.49	9.02	5.13	76.62
Kalihi Valley.....	485	1.07	1.03	0.68	11.44	10.18	.....	.....
Nuuanu Avenue.....	50	0.65	0.24	0.53	3.84	2.74	1.47	24.56
Nuuanu Elec. St't'n	405	0.64	1.16	1.56	5.63	8.20	2.96	49.79
Nuuanu Water W'ks	850	2.64	2.35	4.64	14.93	19.07	8.14	120.11
Waimanalo	25	3.84	0.42	3.41	3.41	2.70	1.10	42.30
Maunawili	250	4.58	1.09	3.86	9.24	8.73	3.31	81.79
Ahuimanu	350	2.89	1.59	4.69	6.52	7.41	6.02	91.17
Kahuku	25	2.26	0.30	1.96	2.06	1.27	1.18	33.11
Ewa.....	50	0.20	0.00	0.56	0.21	0.16	0.22	10.87
Wahiawa	870	2.15	1.14	0.91	2.73	1.76	2.43	.....
Waiawa	675	1.25	0.21	1.07	4.65	2.63	2.42	.....
KAUAI								
Lihue.....	200	0.52	1.73	0.87	5.61	1.98	6.21	38.91
Kealia	15	1.24	1.05	0.48	1.10	2.09	1.73	25.05
Kilauea	342	2.25	2.34	2.66	2.58	3.74	6.29	48.29
Hanalei	10	3.48	3.12	8.05	6.65	5.20	7.11	81.05
Eleele	150	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.70	0.84	0.36	10.89
Koloa	100	0.52	0.76	0.63	2.30	1.12	1.84	23.26

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are planters only; those marked with a dagger (†) are mills only; all others are plantations complete, owning their own mills. (Corrected to Nov. 15, 1905.)

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Apokaa Sugar Co.*	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke
Ewa Plantation	Ewa, Oahu	G. F. Renton	Castle & Cooke
Gay & Robinson*	Makaweli, Kauai	Gay & Robinson	Waterh'se Tr. Co.
Grove Farm*	Nawiliwili, Kauai	Ed. Broadbent	Hackfeld & Co.
Hakalau Plantation Co	Hilo, Hawaii	J. M. Ross	Irwin & Co.
Halawa Sugar Co.	Kohala, Hawaii	T. S. Kay	Waterh'se Tr. Co.
Hamakua Mill Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	A. Lidgate	Davies & Co.
Hawi Mill & Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	J. Hind	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Haw. Agricultural Co.	Kau, Hawaii	W. G. Ogg	Brewer & Co.
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	Puunene, Maui	H. P. Baldwin	Alex. & Baldwin
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli, Kauai	B. D. Baldwin	Alex. & Baldwin
Hawaii Mill Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	W. H. Campbell	Hackfeld & Co.
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John A. Scott	Irwin & Co.
Honolulu Plant'n Co.	Halawa, Oahu	Jas. A. Low	Irwin & Co.
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	K. S. Gjerdrum	Schaefer & Co.
Honomu Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Wm. Pullar	Brewer & Co.
Hutchinson S. Plant. Co	Kau, Hawaii	C. Wolters	Irwin & Co.
Kaeleku Sugar Co.	Hana, Maui	J. Chalmers	Grinbaum & Co.
Kahuku Plantation	Kahuku, Oahu	Andrew Adams	Alex. & Baldwin
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha, Kauai	H. P. Faye	Hackfeld & Co.
Kilauea Sug. Plant. Co.	Kilauea, Kauai	F. Scott	Irwin & Co.
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	Kipahulu, Maui	H. Haneberg	Hackfeld & Co.
Kihei Plantation*	Kihei, Maui	Jas. Scott	Alex. & Baldwin
Kohala Plantation	Kohala, Hawaii	Henry Deacon	Castle & Cooke
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa, Kauai	P. McLane	Hackfeld & Co.
Kailua Sugar Co.	Kona, Hawaii		C. J. Hutchins
Kukaiau Mill Co. (†)	Hamakua, Hawaii	E. Madden	Davies & Co.
Kukaiau Plant Co.	Hamakua, Hawaii	Albert Horner	Hackfeld & Co.
Laie Plantation	Laie, Oahu	S. E. Wooley	Waterh'se Tr. Co.
Laupahoehoe Sug. Co.	Laupahoehoe, Ha.	C. McLennan	Davies & Co.
Lihue & Hanam'lu Mill	Lihue, Kauai	F. Weber	Hackfeld & Co.
Makee Sugar Co.	Kealia, Kauai	G. H. Fairchild	
Maui Agrl. Co.	Haiku, etc., Maui	H. A. Baldwin	Alex. & Baldwin
McBryde Sugar Co.	Wahiawa, Kauai	W. Stodart	Davies & Co.
Niulii Mill & Plan'n	Kohala, Hawaii	Robert Hall	Davies & Co.
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu, Oahu	E. K. Bull	Hackfeld & Co.
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa, Hawaii	Jno. Watt	Bishop & Co.
Olowalu Co.	Olokalu, Maui	Geo. Gibb	Irwin & Co.
Onomea Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	John T. Moir	Brewer & Co.
Ookala Sugar Co.	Ookala, Hawaii	W. G. Walker	Brewer & Co.
Paauhau Sug. Plant. Co	Hamakua, Hawaii	Jas. Gibb	Irwin & Co.
Pacific Sugar Mill (†)	Hamakua, Hawaii	D. Forbes	Schaefer & Co.
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	Hilo, Hawaii	Jas. Webster	Brewer & Co.

List of Sugar Plantations, Mills and Cane Growers Throughout the Islands—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	MANAGER.	AGENTS.
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	Lahaina, Maui...	L. Barkhausen	Hackfeld & Co.
Puakea Plant'n Co.*	Kohala, Hawaii...	H. R. Bryant	Davies & Co.
Puako Plantation....	S. Kohala, Hawaii...	W. Vredenberg	Hind, Rolph & Co.
Union Mill Co.....	Kohala, Hawaii...	H. H. Renton	Davies & Co.
Waiakea Mill Co....	Hilo, Hawaii....	C. C. Kennedy	Davies & Co.
Waialua Agrl. Co....	Waialua, Oahu...	W. W. Goodale	Castle & Cooke
Waianae Plantation.	Waianae, Oahu...	Fred Meyer...	J. M. Dowsett
Wailuku Sugar Co...	Wailuku, Maui...	C. B. Wells..	Brewer & Co.
Waimanalo Sugar Co	Waimanalo, Oahu	Geo. Chalmers.	Irwin & Co.
Waimea Sugar Mill Co	Waimea, Kauai..	Jno. Fassoth..	Castle & Cooke

Championship Races of the Honolulu Rowing Association.

In the Annual contests between the Myrtle and Healani Clubs. One and a half mile straight-away course, Pearl Harbor.

SENIOR CREWS.			JUNIOR CREWS.	
Year	Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1896.....	Myrtle	10.03	Myrtle	10.21
1897.....	Myrtle	9.48	Myrtle	10.29 1/4
1898.....	Healani	10.05 2/5	Healani	10.14 2/5
1899.....	Myrtle	11.00	Myrtle	10.43
1900.....	Healani	10.14	Myrtle	11.14
1891.....	Healani	10.37 1/2	Healani	11.24
1902.....	Myrtle	10.30 3/5	Myrtle	10.31
1903.....	Healani	10.05 2/5	Healani	10.16
1904.....	Myrtle	10.48 1/2	Myrtle	11.04 2/5
1905.....	Myrtle	10.34 4/5	Myrtle	10.40

Challenge Cup Races, Hawaiian Rowing and Yachting Association.

1. Won by yacht Healani, July 4, 1889.
2. Won by yacht Hawaii, July 4, 1890.
3. Won by yacht Healani, July 4, 1891.
4. Won by yacht Bonnie Dundee, July 4, 1892.
5. Won by yacht Gladys, September 13, 1899.

Not competed for since.

Table of Comparative View of Commerce, from 1845, as also Principal Articles of Exports, from 1860, will be found in the *Annals*, 1879-1886. Subsequent issues present their continuity at the sacrifice of earliest years owing to page limitations. The *Annals* for 1901 and for 1902 gave these two important tables from 1871 to the close of Hawaiian independence.

NOTABLE TRIPS OF PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.

TRIP.	MILES.	STEAMER.	DATE.	D.	H.	M.
San Francisco to Honolulu,	2100	China	Aug. 1899	5	9	55
“ “	2100	America Maru	July 1899	5	9	59
“ “	2100	Korea	Jan. 1903	4	22	15
“ “	2100	Siberia	Aug. 1905	4	19	20*
Honolulu to San Francisco,	2100	Mariposa	May 1898	5	22	0
“ “	2100	China	Nov. 1902	5	2	16*
“ “	2100	Nippon Maru	Jan. 1900	5	2	21
San Francisco to Yokohama,	4764	China	Oct. 1903	9	4	17*
Yokohama to San Francisco,	4537	Korea	Sept. 1905	10	11	0
“ “	4537	Siberia	Oct. 1905	10	10	28*
Yokohama to Honolulu,	3400	China	Dec. 1897	8	6	15*
“ “	3400	Coptic	Feb. 1902	9	2	17
San Francisco to Sydney,	7297	Alameda	Dec. 1895	21	10	0*
Auckland to Sydney,	1286	Mariposa	Jan. 1886	3	11	50
“ “	1286	Sonoma	Jan. 1902	3	8	40*
Auckland to Honolulu,	3810	Mariposa	April 1882	11	10	0*
“ “	3810	Alameda	July 1897	11	10	35
Sydney to Auckland,	1286	Zealandia	Dec. 1890	3	20	51*
Honolulu to Samoa,	2279	Mariposa	Jan. 1886	6	7	45
“ Auckland,	3810	Zealandia	April 1882	11	23	0
“ Victoria,	2342	Warrimoo	July 1896	6	22	19
“ “	2342	Manuka	June 1904	6	14	50*
Victoria to Honolulu,	2360	Warrimoo	Jan. 1896	7	1	9*
Vancouver to Sydney,	6999	Warrimoo	Nov. 1895	20	15	17*
Honolulu to Sydney,	4865	Manuka	July 1904	13	16	55†
Sydney to Honolulu,	—	Miowera	Aug. 1896	14	0	30
“ “	4865	Manuka	July 1905	14	17	12†
Sydney to Vancouver,	6670	Warrimoo	April 1896	21	4	23*

* Best record trips.

† Including all stops.

Clipper Passages to and from the Coast, Etc.

- 1859—Ship Black Hawk, 9 days and 9 hours from San Francisco.
 1861—Ship Fair Wind, 8 days and 17½ hours from San Francisco.
 1862—Ship Storm King, 9 days and 10 hours from San Francisco
 1879—Bktne. Catharine Sudden, 9 days and 17 hours to Cape Flattery.
 1879—Schooner Claus Spreckels, 9½ days from San Francisco to Kahului.
 1880—Schooner Jessie Nickerson, 10 days from Honolulu to Humboldt.
 1881—Brgtne. W. G. Irwin, 8 days and 17 hours from S. F. to Kahului.
 1884—Schooner Emma Claudina, 9 days and 20 hours from Hilo to S. F.
 1884—Schooner Rosario, 10 days from Kahului to San Francisco.
 1884—Brgtne. Consuelo, 10 days from Honolulu to San Francisco.
 1886—Bark Hesper, 9½ days from Honolulu to Cape Flattery.
 1893—Bktne. Irmgard, 9 days 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1893—Bktne. S. G. Wilder, 9 days 14 hours from San Francisco.
 1896—Ship Henry B. Hyde, 102 days from New York.
 1898—Bark Rhoderic Dhu, 9½ days from Hilo to San Francisco.
 1902—Ship Erskine M. Phelps, 97 days from Norfolk, Va.
 1902—Ship John Currier, 35 days from Newcastle, N. S. W.
 1902—Bktne. Lahaina, 12½ days from Elelee, Kauai, to Portland, Ore.
 1903—Bark Annie Johnson, 8 days 16 hours from San Francisco.
 1904—Ship Dirigo, 36 days from Shanghai to Honolulu.

TABLE OF ANNUAL LICENSE FEES.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

FEE AND STAMP		FEE AND STAMP	
Alcohol	\$ 51 00	Livery Stable—	
Awa —upset price at auction:		District of Honolulu....	51 00
District of Honolulu.....	1020 00	“ Wailuku or Hilo	26 00
“ Hilo or Wai-		Liquors, etc. —1st class....	6 50
luku	510 00	2nd class ..	5 50
“ Lahaina	255 00	3rd class ...	511 00
Each other District.....	102 00	4th class....	511 00
(Including stamps.)		5th class ...	103 00
Auction —District of Hono-		Lodging or Tenement House	2 50
lulu	613 00	Milk	3 00
Each other District.....	16 50	Notary Public —Honolulu..	10 50
Agent to take Acknowledgements.		Each other Judicial Cir-	
Each District or Judicial		cuit	5 50
Circuit	5 50	Osteopathy	10 50
Banking	765 00	Pawn Broker	51 00
Billiard —each table	26 00	Physician	10 50
Bowling Alley —each alley.	26 00	Peddling Cake	26 00
Beef Butcher —“Slaughter		Poisonous Drugs	51 00
and Sell,” Honolulu....	103 00	Pork Butcher — “Slaught-	
Each other District....	21 50	er” and Sell,” Hono-	
Beef Butcher —“Sell,” each		lulu	41 00
District	10 50	Each other District.....	20 50
Boat —With 4 or more oars.	8 50	Pork Butcher —“Sell”.....	10 50
With less than 4 oars....	4 50	Public Show —For each per-	
Boatman	1 50	formance	5 50
Dray, Cart, Wagon, etc. ...	3 00	Salmon	10 50
Driver	1 50	Second Hand Dealers	26 00
Emigrant Agent	510 00	Social Club Tax (where	
Foreign Corporation	306 00	liquor is an essential fea-	
Insurance Agent	2 50	ture)	200 00
Certif. of Authority....	10 50	Steam Laundry ...	51 00
Hack and Passenger Vehicle—		Stock and Share Business ..	102 00
\$1.00 for each person for		Tobacco	10 50
which the vehicle has a		Veterinary, Medicine, Sur-	
carrying capacity, and		gery and Dentistry.....	10 50
stamp.			
Horseshoer and Farrier	5 50		

The table of Plantation Labor Statistics, comparative for the years 1894 to 1902 inclusive, as given in the *Annual* for several years past, is discontinued for the reason that no “official” returns of this character have been available since 1902 to enable us to keep pace, annually, with the changes constantly occurring.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1900-1905.

From Table Prepared for Hawaiian Planters' Association, by
W. O. Smith, Secretary.

[Earlier years from 1891 can be found in the Annual for 1901.]

ISLANDS.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Production of Hawaii.....	115,224	134,618	121,295	170,665	122,865	126,405
“ “ Maui	57,347	58,349	56,726	84,776	77,985	100,434
“ “ Oahu	53,625	99,534	107,870	121,066	102,019	123,095
“ “ Kauai	63,348	67,537	69,720	61,484	64,606	76,314
Grand Total.....	289,544	360,038	355,611	437,991	367,475	426,248
HAWAII PLANTATIONS.						
Waiakea Mill Co.....	9,226	10,800	8,700	9,954	6,151	7,661
Hilo Portuguese Sug. M. Co....	967					
Hawaii Mill Co.....		843	985	1,503	1,728	1,438
Hilo Sugar Co.....	7,841	10,214	9,255	13,108	7,701	9,971
Onomea Sugar Co.....	7,131	8,722	11,880	13,472	10,940	11,049
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.....	6,207	7,173	6,627	6,000	4,907	6,167
Honomu Sugar Co.....	5,328	4,401	6,235	6,384	5,489	5,909
Hakalau Plantation Co.....	11,931	10,932	11,700	11,293	8,396	10,862
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.....	4,119	5,504	7,909	4,856	4,336	5,866
Ookala Sugar Plntn. Co.....	3,302	4,968	1,157	3,942	2,214	3,712
Kukaiau Plantation Co.....	1,525	2,000	1,118	1,746	1,275	1,415
Kukaiau Mill Co.....	1,530	2,000	1,118	1,746	1,274	1,416
Hamakua Mill Co.....	6,078	7,808	2,105	6,950	4,691	5,925
Paaupā Sugar Plntn. Co.....	7,629	9,635	1,322	9,136	7,533	8,006
Honokaa Sugar Co.....	8,117	9,903	3,089	8,587	7,402	6,895
Pacific Sugar Mill.....	4,774	4,948	2,517	6,059	3,388	4,342
Niulii Mill and Plantation.....	1,805	1,516	1,146	1,903	1,189	1,645
Halawa Plantation.....	1,571	1,357	575	1,860	1,016	925
Kohala Sugar Co.....	3,345	3,160	1,096	5,409	2,663	3,350
Union Mill Co.....	2,265	2,003	463	3,380	1,776	2,166
Hawi Mill.....	2,277	2,727	1,373	5,563	3,631	3,687
Beecroft Plantation.....	632	325				
Kona Sugar Co.....	285	1,500	1,391	1,850	897	
Hutchinson Sugar Plnt. Co....	8,338	9,928	8,021	7,527	5,741	7,107
Hawaiian Agricul. Co.....	9,001	10,956	11,998	18,888	10,954	1,620
Puakea Plantation.....		145	307	366	201	262
Olaa Sugar Co.....		1,150	16,748	15,030	13,788	11,361
Puna Sugar Co.....			2,460	3,603	3,146	3,147
Puako Plantation.....				550	438	500
	115,224	134,618	121,295	170,655	122,865	126,405

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROPS, 1900-1905—Continued.

MAUI PLANTATIONS.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Kipahulu Sugar Co.....	1,890	1,992	1,427	1,622	1,415	1,324
Hamoia Plantation Co.....	2,114	1,450	1,748	.....	.....	.....
Hana Plantation Co.....	3,406	2,774	2,700	4,922	2,662	2,720†
Haiku Sugar Co.....	5,512	5,488	4,234	6,397	*	.....
Paia Plantation.....	6,795	7,216	4,146	7,856	13,521	17,820
Hawaiian Coml & Sug Co	17,858	22,345	19,477	33,230	29,829	39,411
Wailuku Sugar Co.....	7,976	7,902	5,934	7,490	6,451	7,516
Olowalu Co.....	1,480	1,240	1,055	843	1,125	1,652
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.....	10,316	6,568	9,960	16,530	17,036	25,581
Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd	.....	1,374	5,562	5,629	5,461	4,410
Maui Sugar Co.....	.....	.....	483	257	485	.....
	57,347	58,349	56,726	84,776	77,985	100,434
OAHU PLANTATIONS.						
Waimanalo Sugar Co.....	2,932	3,045	2,985	3,218	2,963	3,428
Heeia Agricul. Co., Ltd..	2,309	1,507	631	.....	.....	.....
Laie Plantation.....	179	1,693	430	724	597	857
Kahuku Plantation Co...	5,647	7,072	5,623	8,212	6,360	7,431
Waialua Agricultural Co	1,516	17,699	17,001	19,800	18,682	19,722
Waianae Co.....	4,019	4,020	5,000	5,348	5,500	5,128
Ewa Plantation Co.....	21,573	33,036	38,775	33,162	29,797	32,380
Apokaa Sugar Co.....	.....	.....	901	610	874	454
Oahu Sugar Co.....	15,450	21,454	26,724	29,256	20,870	33,589
Honolulu Plantation Co..	.....	10,008	9,800	20,736	16,376	20,106
	53,625	99,534	107,870	121,066	102,019	123,095
KAUAI PLANTATIONS.						
Kilauea Sugar Plntn Co	5,254	5,364	3,672	3,012	1,850	2,290
Makee Sugar Co.....	8,575	9,954	11,232	8,215	7,840	8,335
Lihue Plantation Co.....	15,289	18,356	13,674	11,375	14,611	14,185
Grove Farm Plantation..	1,962	2,183	2,915	1,896	1,679	1,679
Koloa Sugar Co.....	5,004	5,492	5,001	4,825	6,172	6,172
McBryde Sugar Co.....	1,790	2,208	9,113	11,922	10,535	13,136
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	13,480	13,419	11,480	10,324	11,493	19,062
Gay & Robinson.....	2,001	1,554	2,265	1,645	1,665	2,151
Waimea Sugar Mill Co...	976	919	565	540	627	1,305
Kekaha Sugar Co.....	8,287	7,412	8,978	7,064	7,447	7,318
Estate of V. Knudsen.....	730	676	735	666	687	680
Total	63,348	67,537	69,720	61,484	64,606	76,314

*The Haiku Sugar Co. and Paia Plantation now comprise the Maui Agricultural Co.

†The Hana Plantation changes in name to the Kaeleku Plantation Co.

ESTIMATING HONOLULU'S POPULATION.

INQUIRY is occasionally made for the present estimated population of Honolulu, but the answer is not an easy one to give for the very important reason that there is no official record kept at the Custom House under Federal rule, as existed prior to annexation, when all passenger lists of incoming and outgoing vessels were filed. Such exactness is the feature of the Immigration department of the Custom's service in arrivals of laborers, but it has no application whatever to those departing, nor to the general passenger coming in or passing out of the country. This might be procured by personal application to each of the several steamship and packet agencies from time to time, but without this tally on the passenger movements of the islands there remains no method but that of guess-work whereby an estimate may be given, hence the wide range of figures that have been used, viz: 40,000, 42,000 and 45,000, as Honolulu's population for 1905.

In former years like difficulty was encountered in estimating our population, but the broken link in the chain at that time was the lack of registration of births. A registration of deaths has long existed, but it is only within the past few years that the provisions of the law has been so well observed that the Board of Health can now publish in its annual reports the births, marriages and deaths throughout the islands. On page 21 of this issue it is shown that the births have averaged 2,394 per year for the past four years, and the deaths in the same time have averaged 2,584; an excess of 190 deaths per year. This annual deficit, coupled with the fact that the passenger movements have been against us for some time past—removing from us the unsettled population that rushed in with the annexation boom—leads us to the more moderate estimate of 40,000 as given above; the last census figures in 1900 being 39,306.

LESSONS FROM OUR CUSTOMS TABLES.

MUCH interest has been given by the local press to the evidence of our progress as shown by the tables for Hawaii in the Annual "Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and some interesting deductions have been drawn from the comparative figures in the whole list of our domestic exports for the past two years, which show encouraging development, as also the further favorable feature in the reduction of value in our imports of like lines for 1905, compared with those for 1904.

This past year has certainly been Hawaii's banner year in value of her exports, which amounted to \$36,174,526, having leaped \$6,831,829 over the previous record year of exports, which was in 1902, and gained \$10,969,651 over those of 1904. Of course our principal product, sugar, is the main cause of this phenomenal increase, having marketed the bulk of the largest crop in our history (832,721,387 pounds), at the highest ruling rates of the season. But apart from that there is much encouragement to be found in the rest of the category, not only from the increase in value but extension in the list of island products, showing the gradual progress of the diversified industry theory.

The total value of all imports for 1905 was \$14,406,382, leaving the balance in our trade favor of the handsome sum of \$21,406,382.

The customs tables of this issue, on pages 22 to 27, may therefore claim attention for the details they will show in comparing one year with another, and are not to be passed by as "dry statistics."

Of the increase in our sugar shipments for the year 1905, it is to be noted that the refined product to the value of \$1,166,091 figures for the first time in the history of our industries; the season's product of the Honolulu Plantation Co.,

whose directors are to be congratulated on their successful change to the refining process. Molasses, another plantation product, which at one time figured well among our exports to quite an amount, but dwindled to the insignificant sum of one dollar in the year 1903, rises this past year to the value of \$1,282.

Fruits, both green and preserved, have taken wide strides, the gain in the former being \$29,315, a fraction over 32% over like exports for 1904, while the preserved product, mainly canned pineapples, shows a gain of \$36,212, or nearly double in the same time. This is the effect of the newly established canneries of Haiku, Maui, and Kona, Hawaii. Hilo contemplates extending her industries in this direction in the near future, and the canneries on this island, Oahu, are reported to be planning extension.

Coffee shows an increase again both in quantity and value of exports though not up to what it has been. 1901 was its banner year, and with a little Federal aid by way of encouragement the industry would be assured and receive vigorous prosecution. A point suggests itself at this stage that ought to have consideration. Concerted action should be taken by interested parties so as to terminate the importations of "prepared" coffee that has been going on for some time past. There is no excuse save a most mercenary one to warrant our expending \$15,118 for a "prepared" article in 1904, and nearly the same amount last year, to compete against our own product of far superior quality.

The rice industry reached a critical period this past year not fully indicated by the figures of import and export obtained from the "Annual Summary" first above referred to, no detail of our duty paying imports from foreign countries being given. The improvement in our figures of export from \$1,610 in 1904, to \$84,414 in 1905, is therefore more apparent than real, since the importations of the commodity have been so heavy the past two or three years as to seriously affect the industry in these islands, as may be seen by the following:

Our importations of rice and rice products from Japan for

the calendar year 1904 was 17,740,081 pounds, valued at \$409,329. From the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, we received 3,642,925 pounds, valued at \$143,142. For the fiscal year of 1905 the imports have been 19,775,990 pounds, about equally divided between foreign duty paying and that from the United States, showing a total value of \$527,183. Under these conditions the increase in our export of island rice was but an attempt to relieve a demoralized overstocked market; figures at one period failing to meet the cost of production.

Timber, under which head our unexcelled furniture wood, koa, is listed, is evidently obtaining recognition and demand abroad since its export value is shown to have advanced from \$3,351 in 1904, to \$10,094 in 1905. It is gratifying to learn that the special effort being put forth to bring this fine cabinet wood to the notice of the Federal authorities at Washington, and dealers and manufacturers throughout the States, is meeting with such encouragement as to warrant plans for the extensive marketing of koa timber from the forest belts of Hilo and Kau. It is not unlikely that Kona's production will also be largely increased. This subject has had the special attention of Forester Hosmer and the co-operation of the Bishop Estate Trustees for improvement of forest conditions in certain of their extensive tracts, while permitting the selection of mature trees for the lumberman's axe.

Wool more than doubled in export value last year, having leaped from \$22,406 in 1904 to \$53,558 in 1905, the value of 423,114 pounds. This is getting back to the position this industry occupied some thirty years ago, 1875 being its banner year with 565,469 pounds as the amount of its export. Within the decade following there were three times when it reached over the half million mark.

Hides still indicate improvement in export value, notwithstanding the newly established local tannery branch of the Metropolitan Meat Co. to utilize their products of hides, skins, etc. with such success that in addition to meeting local needs,

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the exports of leather have advanced from \$1,920 in 1904 to \$5,422 in 1905, and the value of imported unmanufactured leather in the same time fell off materially. Tallow also shows an increase in export value during the period under review of \$1,795, and shuts out imports of the product altogether.

The infant fiber industry, sisal, shows to have nearly doubled in export values, reaching last year the sum of \$10,631; and yet further benefit is to be noted from the number of young plants that have been furnished toward establishing new sisal fields in other parts of the islands. Further particulars showing the development of this industry is given elsewhere in this issue.

Beeswax fell off heavily in export value for 1905, but the main apiary product, honey, jumped from \$14,346 in 1904 to \$21,977 the following year. When one looks back to the time and difficulties attending the introduction of the first hive of bees into these islands, 1857, we should be encouraged in all our "small farming" projects toward diversifying our industries. It furthermore illustrates the advantage of system in its conduction, as little attention toward it as a business undertaking took place until about 1895; the product appearing for the first time in the list of domestic exports two years later.

The following summarizing of this subject, from the *Advertiser* of September 18, 1905, with amended total figures, is embodied herewith for the "food for thought" contained therein:

"The total shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii increased last year by \$41,439, their amount for the year ending June 30, 1905, being \$11,643,519.

"Computing the increases in exports to, and decreases in imports from, the United States mainland, the following balances of trade in the articles named are found in Hawaii's favor: Animals, \$22,416; breadstuffs, \$109,554; coffee, \$6,132; eggs, \$6,841; fruits and nuts, \$91,840; unmanufactured leather, \$4,006; timber, \$68,887; vegetables, \$41,410; wool, \$31,152. These balances make a total of \$382,238 net gain in our interstate commerce in the articles before-mentioned. Against this sum are balances against Hawaii of \$11,836 in fish and

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\$9,412 in straw and palm leaf manufactures, a total of \$21,248, which, deducted from the net gain of \$382,238 in the other articles, gives the handsome sum of \$360,990 as the net balance on Hawaii's side in its commerce with the mainland relative to all the articles in this paragraph designated. And there is scarcely an item in the list which this Territory has not the resources to improve upon in ensuing years. The necessity ought to diminish constantly for the importation of breadstuffs and animal feed, of fruits and vegetables, of unmanufactured timber and leather. Eggs ought entirely to be domestically supplied. Also vegetables. Hawaii should not have to import any coffee, but steadily increase its exports thereof. Our adverse fish bill is too high for a country in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. Of fruits and nuts, while we shall always, probably, have a tooth for varieties from northern climes, our exports of raw and preserved fruits may be expected to continue the gratifying ratio of increase which the past year's record shows. Our wool exports ought to grow from year to year. With the advance in industrial education, there ought to be a smaller outgo of money for straw and palm leaf manufactures.

"Coming to articles omitted from the foregoing list, as having but infinitesimal export figures, it is to be noted with satisfaction that our bill for provisions, comprising meat and dairy products, has decreased the past year by \$22,790. At the same time our outlay of \$106,133 for butter, an increase of \$6,737, seems too high. Hawaii imported \$528,373 worth of tobacco last year, an increase of \$5,428. From the favorable expert reports upon the present experiments in tobacco culture, it ought not to be many years until Hawaii has a thriving export trade in this article, together with diminishing imports thereof. Our young fiber industry appears to be growing healthily, while the cultivation of rubber has been started with every promise of success.

"Altogether, Hawaii has good reason to bank heavily upon the future of its diversified industries. In spite of caviling

and cold-water throwing and handicaps not a few, the resources of the Territory other than sugar are steadily being developed. The trade statistics above presented cannot be gainsaid for the encouraging story of progress they tell."

GOATS IN HAWAII.

Prepared for the Annual by Dr. A. Marques.

CLOSE students of facts have often noticed that certain ideas spontaneously appear and occupy the human mind about the same time in different countries, running out as it were in eddies, or, as it has been termed, in thought waves. And this has recently been verified in respect to a rather despised animal,—the goat,—which has suddenly become a subject of interest and study in various parts of the world.

In the United States, the goat seems to have lately taken possession of public attention to such an extent, in regard to the possibilities of creating there a "goat industry," that, under the pressure of requests for information, the Department of Agriculture had to make it the subject of a particular enquiry, which has just brought forth a special bulletin, by Mr. George Fayette Thompson, editor of the sub-bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Thompson's very thorough study has naturally been a source of fun to newspapers, as a casual quotation will show: "Mr. Thompson believes in doing things thoroughly. He did not send out and have a goat brought in to him, as he might well have done. He went to the goat, studied the goat at home, counted goats, measured goats and photographed goats; and finally he lived for a week on goat's milk, roast goat, boiled goat and goat a la Newberg. He also discovered that there are about two million goats in the U. S., mostly common goats, though it must be understood that the word "common" is not meant to be contemptuous, but merely

refers to all sorts of mongrel goats who cannot recognize their parents, in opposition to the aristocratic goat, like the pure Angora, of whom Mr. Thompson has recorded a genealogical tree about as high as a California redwood. Most of the American goats are sold and eaten as lamb, or used as mutton in the packing houses, and Mr. Thompson's experience is that a good kid is far preferable to bad mutton, in spite of the prejudice that dainty people have against the name. That prejudice however could easily be overcome and the consumption of goats materially increased, and Mr. Thompson also thinks that when people learn that, in spite of the number of goats already living under Uncle Sam, the United States import over \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins annually, while the raising of goats is extremely easy, theoretical speculators may decide to sit up and go into the question practically. Mr. Thompson finally refers to the advantage of the goat as a land cleaner, and after exhaustive study, he is able to say that a couple of active, able-bodied goats in good health and with normal appetites, can clear a tract of land of brush-wood, briars, stubble, grass, tin cans, waste paper and other foreign substances more quickly and economically than the same number of men working double the time, so that it is certainly foolish to clear a tract of land at a cost of from \$5 to \$40 an acre, when a herd of goats will do it for nothing and be glad of the chance. The official bulletin also gives a list of the animal's virtues that make it appear as one of the most ill-used and misjudged creatures extant, and certainly it is a long, long time since the goat has been treated with such respect and consideration as is shown to it in the department's circular." * * *

Now, at the very time when the U. S. Agriculture Department was making this national enquiry into goats, a very similar subject was occupying official minds in Europe. Of course, in the "old country," goats are a very common article, much more so than in America; they not only hold their own, but are recognized as very useful domesticated animals, of which everything is utilized, milk, meat, hair, skin and horns;

and it is a daily sight, in towns of Southern Europe, to see flocks of goats sedately working their way through the streets under the guidance of a milker, and gravely stopping at the doors of customers, under whose eyes they are milked, so that there can be no mistake as to the perfectly genuine and unadulterated nature of the milk supplied. But there are now prospects of this animal being raised to even a higher standard, because, in presence of the constantly increasing diseases,—principally tuberculosis,—in cows, which are supposed to constitute a very great danger to those who use their milk, the French authorities have decided to see whether it could not be possible, by improving the breed of goats and the quality of their milk, to have them take entirely the place of cows for the purpose of the milk used in human alimentation. For this very laudable purpose, and in view of arriving at a thorough knowledge of the very best varieties of goats existing in the world, from which could be created an ideal milk-giver, the French “*Société d’ Acclimatation*” have undertaken, under Government patronage, through the assistance of all the French Consuls abroad, and by means of a very elaborate series of questions on lines very similar to the American researches, a study of the goat wherever it is to be found. Now, the enquiries made by the French Consulate in Honolulu, have elicited a few facts, in regard to Hawaiian goats, which may be of interest, though it is evident that our mongrel animals are very far from being the ideally perfect breed desired by the French.

Goats were not indigeneous in the Hawaiian Islands. The first animals were introduced by Captain Cook, who left a male and two females on Niihau, February 1st, 1778, and by Captain Vancouver, who, on March 13th, 1792, left one male and one female on Kauai. It is probable that other isolated animals were subsequently brought over by whalers or traders, and I have been told, without being able to verify the statement, that some were also introduced by the great agricultural benefactor of the group, Don Marin,—Manini,—who imported so many useful things for which others got the credit.

Whatever the fact may be, these animals, of which the natives in the beginning took the greatest care, multiplied so rapidly that they soon took to the savage state, settling into the steep gulches and inaccessible mountains of the central ridges, in each of the seven Islands of the Archipelago, wherever the tropical vegetation afforded them a ready subsistence. Soon after their increase, they began to encroach on the cultivable lands, while to their depredations was also attributed in part the destruction of forests, including especially the young sandalwood so rare nowadays. So, it was found necessary to kill them and the natives were not slow to realize the advantage of saving their skins, in view of adding them to the commerce already started in hides and sheep skins. And since then, goat skins have constituted one of the regular articles of exportation to the United States.

Already in 1850,—that is to say 78 years only after the first introduction of the animals,—goat skins collected and exported in that one year, had reached a total of 26,519, valued at \$3,977. Since then, the exportations and values of Hawaiian goat-skins have varied, from year to year, as can be seen by the Custom Statistics for the last 16 years of Hawaiian Independence:

Years.	Number.	Value.	Years.	Number.	Value.
1885	19,782	\$15,573.93	1893	5,961	\$ 2,134.25
1886	21,173	12,644.35	1894	6,759	2,304.70
1887	16,233	7,357.72	1895	6,466	2,638.20
1888	17,589	8,876.75	1896	12,647	4,447.00
1889	11,715	5,460.60	1897	9,907	2,711.95
1890	8,661	3,181.86	1898	7,517	2,357.91
1891	7,316	3,212.15	1899	15,282	4,849.75
1892	3,449	1,422.35	1900*	3,711	1,721.00

*up to June 14th only, after which the Custom-House ceased to publish the yearly detailed figures.

It is probable that, in the future, as a result of the constantly increasing acreage occupied by plantations and also of the creation here of a local tannery, the exportations of goat-skins will be still further reduced.

In spite of this yearly slaughter, descendants from the first imported animals are now still found on all these Islands, principally of course in the savage state, the number of those in domesticity being comparatively insignificant, though some natives, and more recently some Portuguese families do rear a few for their limited domestic needs, in milk and meat, or to serve as pets. Therefore, it can be safely asserted that goats, in this country, have never been seriously considered from an economical point of view, although they have had some admirers, and at various times, attempts have been made to bring in choicer varieties* of animals, in order to improve the native breed and help to start here a "goat industry." Thus, among others, the regretted Dr. Trousseau, of Ostrich fame, also imported choice goats for ranches in Kau and Kona (Hawaii); Mr. Beckley made a trial of Angoras at Moiliili, and Mr. L. L. McCandless, in 1898, bought some selected Angoras in San Jose (Cal.) in order to improve some domesticated goats owned by him at Kalauoa (Oahu); but his purpose was foiled by the destruction brought about by dogs, who used to get into the pens at night, as many as 50 goats being killed in one night.

The number of wild goats existing on these Islands has never been ascertained and could hardly be estimated correctly, as they live in separate flocks, from a dozen to several hundreds, which overrun lots or localities limited by hills or gulches, or by the fences of private holdings. Some estimates give 10,000 wild goats for Oahu, with about 500 domesticated; but they are probably more plentiful in proportion on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, while on Molokai the estimate of 10,000, a few years ago, is now reduced to about 2,000. On all these other Islands, some natives own small flocks of half domesticated animals.

Concerning the varieties of goats which have so far been naturalized here, they seem to belong to three different types, as indicated by the following peculiarities: (a) color: princi-

*The first importation of the cashmere goat, was by Mr. Nebeker of Laie ranch, Koolauloa, in April, 1872.—Ed.

pally black and brown, with all the intermediate shades, due to free crossings, though black predominates on some islands and brown on others; lately, white has become also noticeable, which seems to result from crossings with Angoras; (b) horns: generally straight, or curved backwards above the head, though many also are quite hornless; these horns are enclined to be flat, though in some females they are cylindrical, almost round; but horns convoluted or turned down and twisted back of the ears, as in some Turkish races, are quite unknown here; (c) hair: mostly short, like dog's hair, some a little longer, and a few with woolly or silky hairs growing up to 6 inches in length, principally on the hind quarters, this hinting at a more or less distant mixture with Angoras; these long hairs have been spasmodically used to make excellent ropes and saddle girths, the animals being annually shorn for the purpose; in fact, the object of the importers of Angora stock was principally to obtain this growth of hair,—from 6 to 8 inches,—which is used to make "mohair,"—and also, incidentally, to improve the meat, Angora's flesh being sweeter, though this variety does not give as good milkers as the native goats; (d) ears: mostly short and straight, from 2 to 4 inches in length, others long and dangling, from 4 to 6 inches in length; (e) forehead: generally straight or slightly convex; (f) lips: the Hawaiian wild goats seem to differ on this point, on the various Islands: on Oahu, either the lips come together evenly or the inferior one protrudes; on Maui, it is reverse, the lower lip being generally shorter and the upper protruding.

In size, the matured Hawaiian female goats stand from 22 to 30 inches in height, and from 25 to 42 inches in length, the male being usually a little taller. The male wild animal has a very strong and disagreeable odor, which is much less prominent in the Angora crossings. The male begins service when about 6 months old, and, when a few months older, is able to care for 50 to 60 females. These bear ordinarily twice a year, some oftener, from 1 to 3, rarely 4 kids,—generally 2,

miscarriage being very rare. The kids wean themselves when 3 to 4 months old.

As so few Hawaiian goats have been domesticated, there has never been any attempt at a systematic utilizing of their milk, either for consumption or for making butter or cheese, as done in Europe; moreover the milk of the wild animal, perhaps from the very fact of that savage condition, seems to be scarce in quantity. The domesticated animals are said to give daily from 1 to 3 pints of milk, of fairly good quality, with no noticeable odor, though rather stronger than cow's milk.

The flesh of females is very good and commonly eaten on these Islands by Natives, Chinese and Portuguese, and even brought to market in the towns, when there is a scarcity of mutton; and in taste, it is said to be hardly distinguishable from mutton flesh. That of the males is naturally much less palatable, unless they have been previously castrated. The domesticated animals are slaughtered for meat between 6 months and two years of age.

The herds reared in domesticity are rarely fed systematically, but are left to shift for themselves, and it has been ascertained that they do not thrive in our damp, windy valleys. Otherwise, goats here are very hardy and free from disease, and no epidemics have ever been known among them.

The value of native goats, for meat, ranges from 2 to 3 dollars, for grown up females, and from 50 cents to 1 dollar for kids. The value of the skins is about 50 cents, with a ready market, and the skins of those with Angora blood make beautiful rugs.

The treatment of goats in our Archipelago, seems to have been entirely improvident and thoughtless; in effect, they have been and are still systematically and ruthlessly destroyed for three reasons:

(a) when they grow destructive to the neighboring forests and cultures, their carcasses being then generally left on the ground, rarely utilized or buried;

- (c) when they can serve to the pleasures of sportsmen;
- (d) when their skins are in demand.

Moreover, to this, often wanton destruction, must be added that now caused by wild dogs, so that, from these causes and those already mentioned above, the Hawaiian wild goats seem to be on the decrease. Yet, their breeding, for supplying excellent and cheap meat to our increasing laboring population, as also for exporting the skins, ought still to be considered as *one* of the "possible" small local industries, one involving only a nominal care and expense, if the matter is gone into in a proper business-like manner; and may be, some useful hints in that respect might be gathered from a careful perusal of the above mentioned U. S. Agricultural Bulletin.

THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS Of the Territory of Hawaii.

By A. R. Gurrey, Secretary of the Board.

AFTER careful consideration and several attempts I come to the conclusion that it is impossible to make a history of our Board of Underwriters interesting to anyone but an insurance man, if the subject which is the dryest of the dry be adhered to, so in the following pages I have taken the liberty at times of wandering from my text, which is perhaps putting it somewhat mildly—but I could not help it; the surprise is that I have not wandered away from it altogether, for in looking over the files of old newspapers, some of which dated back as far as 1840, I found them most interesting, for even the advertisements tell many a forgotten tale of the past history of the people of these islands. News was naturally very scarce in those old days, and the papers are largely made up of clippings and letters from correspondents, and I note our old friends "Veritas" and "Pro bono Publico" were alive and kicking even then.

Fires always seem to have been fairly numerous, and there was a continued complaint of incendiarism, which is rather to be surprised at as there was no insurance in those days.

The first serious fire of record seems to have been in Koloa, Kauai, in 1840, in which seven buildings were destroyed. One account says that the fire was set by a native although in another paper the origin is attributed to a stove pipe, but as a matter of comparison it may be more interesting to note the account of a serious fire in the sugar mill at Ewa, in August, 1841; the property belonged to Governor Kekuanaoa; the fire destroyed the greater part of the sugar house and several barrels of sugar and molasses. I wonder if this was the season's crop of that time. In July of the same year a Mr. Castle's sugar house at Hilo was maliciously set on fire by someone and two tons of sugar and 12 barrels of molasses were burned, with some lumber and other property. There was no insurance and the loss fell on the owners who evidently survived it. In February, 1845, a loss of 13 houses at Kealahakua, Hawaii, is chronicled as occurring on the 19th of the previous December. News moved slowly in those days.

Fires continued to happen comparatively frequently, but with nothing to mark their individuality. In 1846 two whale-ships with full cargoes were burned in the harbor. Another fire of note occurred July 5th, 1847, in the counting room of Brewer & Co. "in which were a large amount of money"—even in those days. The flames were quickly extinguished without serious loss and the firm continued to prosper.

In April, 1846, an advertisement appears in the *Polynesian* of the appointment of Starkey, Janion & Co. as agents of the Liverpool Underwriters. This is the first appearance of anything in the shape of an insurance agency, although the firm was evidently not authorized to issue policies.

In 1848, Mr. Castle's blacksmith shop at Hilo was burned; in 1853, Horace Crabbe's residence at Palama was totally destroyed by fire, and in the same year Mr. Lyman's school, at Hilo, was burned to the ground. The paper states that the

school had then been in existence 17 years. In October, 1853, Mr. Wm. B. Rice, of Rice & Co., was appointed agent of the Underwriters of Boston, but like Starkey, Janion & Co. with no authority to issue policies. In July of 1855, a serious fire broke out in the Varieties Theatre in this city which, with the Police Station, Cohen's, Afong's and Watts & Co.'s stores were destroyed. Mr. Dimond's stone building seems to have checked the fire. After this subscriptions were opened for a new fire engine which was put in commission in July of the following year.

In the *Polynesian* of September 6th, 1856, an advertisement appears of the Northern Assurance Co., the exhibit being dated June 17th. The agent was Robert Cheshire Janion, afterwards Janion, Green & Co. This evidently was the first fire Insurance Co. in the islands—the first advertisement anyhow, and all such matters seem to have been advertised. The Company I need hardly say is still doing business here. This Company in September, 1857, published the following notice which I copy verbatim:

"The undersigned begs to notify those parties who have insured in this office wooden buildings or their contents, within the precincts of Honolulu, that in consequence of the continued erection of large and high wooden buildings close together in narrow streets, no more risks on timber constructions in the town will be taken and those already taken will not be renewed on the expiration of their terms.

"Robert C. Janion."

But to digress a moment; the following notice appears in the *Polynesian* of May 9th, 1857, which is too good to pass:

"A Mormon, about to leave this Babylon, with all its abominations, in obedience to Rev. XVIII, 4 and 5, for the Great Salt Lake City; and whereas many shameful things have been told of these people after their departure from these islands, I request that any person or persons in anywise having a charge against me, will now make it known, or ever after hold his peace.

"I also take this opportunity of warning the Wicked of "these Islands—with their priests—whether you believe or "not—the Judgment of God is nigh upon you, except ye repent as did the people of Nineveh, ye shall all suffer, for the "Decree has gone forth—see Rev. XIV, 6 and 7.

"....., Carpenter."

I will not give the party's name.

In October, 1857, Messrs. Melchers & Co. were appointed agents for the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. with authority to accept risks in Honolulu and vicinity. This Company, like the Northern, is still represented here.

On Saturday evening, December 27th, 1860, the most serious fire occurred that had visited Honolulu. It started in the bakery in connection with the Steam Flour Mill and Foundry, and the loss to the concern was estimated as being \$25,000. Thos. Hughes, iron founder, and Johnson & Emmes, shipwrights, lost \$10,000. J. J. Caranave's stone warehouse and contents valued at \$8,600 was also destroyed. There were quite a number of smaller losses, making the total of \$55,000. No mention is made of there being any insurance on the property. In 1862, the Lahainaluna Seminary, on Maui, was destroyed by fire. It had been built 30 years before by the American Board of Missions, but had been turned over to the Government just before the fire. It was a serious loss, but the native population took hold of the matter and raised money towards its restitution.

In February, 1865, an advertisement of Castle & Cooke appears stating that they had been appointed by Bigelow & Bro., of San Francisco, agents for marine business of the Phenix and the Security, both of New York. Bigelow died long ago, the brother is still alive, living away up in the mountains of California. The poor fellow has suffered many a hard stroke of fortune and now views "with hollow eye and wrinkled brow an age of poverty." The same advertisement states that Castle & Cooke were also agents of the New Eng-

land Life Insurance Co. with assets \$2,930,000. This is evidently the first life Company to make its appearance in the islands, although the date of appointment is not shown.

Some time previous to this, H. Hackfeld had been appointed agent of the California Insurance Co. for marine business. In September, 1876, is noticed the first advertisement of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., then as now in the hands of Bishop & Co. About the same time, Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. were appointed agents of the North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.; H. Hackfeld & Co. for the Transatlantic Fire Ins. Co., and Sam'l. G. Wilder for the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

In 1877, another serious fire happened, starting in the rear of Green, Macfarlane & Co.'s, and burned from Queen street to the then Pacific Mail wharf, opposite the custom house. The origin of the fire seems to have been unknown. The losses and insurance were as follows:—J. A. Hopper loss \$45,000, insurance \$11,000; Allen & Robinson loss \$25,000, insurance \$11,000; Robinson Estate loss \$10,000, no insurance; Hackfeld & Co. loss \$10,000, insurance \$8,000; Pacific Mail S. S. Co. loss \$26,000, no insurance; Davies & Co. loss \$26,000, fully insured; Green, Macfarlane & Co. loss \$9,000, insurance \$500. J. H. Bruns loss \$9,000, no insurance; besides many smaller losses. Total loss, \$258,700, insurance \$63,100. The account says, "His Majesty the King was early on the ground and with the household troops remained throughout the night, working efficiently on the brakes and otherwise." On January 5th of the following year, the store of Afong & Achuck, on Nuuanu street, suffered by fire but the firm had \$30,000 insurance on the stock, and the debris sold by auction for \$3,600.

On April 18th, 1886, the quiet of the Sunday afternoon was broken by an alarm of fire from the corner of Smith and Hotel streets which was the heart of the congested Chinese quarter. What had long been feared had come at last. The fire companies quickly responded to the call and they found a fierce fire awaiting them. Unfortunately the water supply

soon ran short and in spite of the desperate efforts of the fire department led by John Nott as chief, and Monsarrat and Asch, his assistants, Chinatown was soon but a mass of smoking embers. During the fire the department was strongly enforced by the sailors from two English war vessels, the *Satellite* and the *Heroine*, which were then in the harbor. When the flames were sweeping down before a strong wind carrying showers of sparks and clouds of suffocating smoke it was decided to blow up the Sailors' Home, a tall frame building, to save property across Merchant street. Two 100 pound bags of powder were brought up from one of the war ships by the chief gunner who placed them in the building where he thought they would do most good. A fuse was attached and lighted and everyone precipitately retreated; the flames reached the Bethel church adjoining but the fuse seemed to have failed. The crowd waited and waited, the seconds ran into minutes but the explosion came not. Then the authorities concluded that an explosion might be dangerous and resolved to let the building burn. An order was quickly given to the gunner who as quickly went in through the smoke and sparks, and was, for what seemed an interminable time, lost to view. At last he is seen through the smoke carrying a sack of powder which he hands over to another seaman and goes back for the second, which was recovered, and the powder taken back to the ship. By the newspaper account it reads like a brave deed bravely done.

The fire burned over between 50 and 60 acres from Nuuanu and Bethel streets to the river and from Beretania to King:—losses about a million and a quarter; insurance \$228,500, of which the Transatlantic Ins. Co. paid \$62,250, the Hamburg-Magdeburg \$33,000, the Royal \$25,000, the North German \$23,000. Other companies had comparatively light losses. The Minister of the Interior was blamed for the shortage of water and for his indecision at the fire, and the Fire Marshal for allowing such large quantities of oil to be kept in the burned premises. The Bethel was destroyed in the fire. It was a building of historic interest, being the first church

erected in the islands for the worship of God in the English language. The materials for its construction had been sent around the Horn from Norwich and New London.

It was immediately after this fire that our Board of Fire Underwriters was established. A Mr. Thomas who came down from San Francisco to adjust the loss claims for certain insurance companies, started the ball rolling, and after the formation of the Board, and at its request, Mr. Thomas rated what was left of the town. The object of the association was, as stated in its constitution and by-laws, "to promote harmony and correct practices in underwriting, and to establish and maintain just and equitable rates of premiums upon all property insured by its members, and also for the prevention of careless endorsements and authorizations of non-concurrent policies." The by-laws were signed by all members:—Messrs. Bishop & Co., Castle & Cooke, T. H. Davies, C. O. Berger, H. Hackfeld & Co., Wilder & Co., Alex. J. Cartwright, W. G. Irwin & Co., F. W. Macfarlane, G. W. Macfarlane & Co., A. Jaeger, Hoffschlaeger & Co., and F. A. Schaefer & Co. Mr. Schaefer was the first president and has held the office ever since, showing in some degree the estimation in which he is held by the members. G. W. Macfarlane was the first vice-president and Mr. A. Jaeger the first secretary and treasurer; he soon resigned however, when Mr. Berger was elected in his place. Honolulu was again rated in 1893 by Mr. Conway, a prominent San Francisco insurance man and again by the executive committee of the Board on inspection made by the present secretary. A new schedule of rates to apply to brick buildings was adopted. This schedule was based as far as possible on the actual experience of Insurance Companies in the different classes of risk. By it every weak structural point of a building, negligence and all bad features are charged for, and a credit given for every favorable feature, so that as the hazard is decreased less is charged for the insurance. Honolulu and Hilo were re-mapped, and new maps made of Wailuku, Kahului and Lahaina, and surveys of all the sugar mills, many rice mills and a great deal of other

property was surveyed and diagrammed. The present constitution and by-laws are virtually the same as those first adopted, although some slight changes have been made in them. It is probably the oldest Board in existence in the States.

The plague fires of 1900 are too recent for me to touch on, but these fires from which Honolulu has suffered should point a moral. Chinatown has again been largely built up of wood, and is getting more and more congested; a building is added here, a cook house there, a shed in another place (for this is the way Chinatown grows), and the question forces itself upon an observer how far are we from another large fire?

COMMERCE OF HAWAII.

By E. R. Stackable, Collector, Port of Honolulu.

THE first Tariff Act of the Kingdom of Hawaii entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Taxes, Duty and Government Property" was approved May 11th, 1842, and took effect January 1st, 1843.

Section 7 of the Act reads as follows, viz: "It is furthermore enacted that from and after the first day of January, in the year 1843, there shall be an ad valorem duty of three per cent. laid on all goods, wares and merchandise and on every article of trade imported to these Hawaiian Islands from foreign nations. None of the above articles shall be landed on these shores until the duty be paid or bonds for payment be given, and the harbor master has given his consent, and he will not give his consent unless the owner of the property conforms to the above requirement." A note following this section reads as follows, viz: "Respecting times for paying duties see an Act passed May 9th, 1839," but I am unable to find any authority for the assessment of duty on imported merchandise prior to the Act above cited.

According to the records of this office the first entry for im-

ported merchandise was made on January 6, 1843, by Mr. George Pelly and Mr. G. T. Allan (Agents of the Hudson Bay Company). The merchandise was imported in the bark "Vancouver," of which Capt. A. Duncan was master, from the Columbia River, and consisted of:

695 barrels Columbia River Salmon, valued at.	\$4,170.00
160 planks, 4 inches by 12 feet.....	307.20

Total\$4,477.20

On which amount an ad valorem duty of 3%, or \$134.32 was collected.

Fifty-three years prior to the establishment of a Custom House in the Kingdom of Hawaii, the first Tariff Act of the United States was passed, entitled "An Act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States," which was approved July 4th, 1789, and went into effect on August 1st, 1789. Mr. James Madison introduced the subject of the tariff, and the bill above referred to, in the House of Representatives on the 8th day of April, 1789, in part by the following words: "I take the liberty, Mr. Chairman, at this early stage of the business, to introduce to the committee a subject which appears to me to be of greatest magnitude; a subject, sir, that requires our first attention and our united exertions. The deficiency in our Treasury has been too notorious to make it necessary for me to animadvert upon that subject. Let us content ourselves with endeavoring to remedy that evil. To do this a national revenue must be obtained; but the system must be such a one that, while it secures the object of revenue, it shall not be oppressive to our constituents. Happy it is for us that such a system is within our power, for I apprehend that both these objects may be obtained from an impost on articles imported into the United States." Since July 4, 1789, a number of tariff acts have been passed by the Congress of the United States.

The present tariff of the United States, approved July 24th, 1897, (known as the Dingley Bill) took effect in this Territory on June 14th, 1900, and the Federal Custom House was established in the premises formerly used for Customs purposes under

the late Republic of Hawaii. See Section 88, Act of April 30th, 1900).

The Customs collections from June 14th, 1900, to June 30th, 1904, have been as follows:

1900 (June 14th to 30th)	\$ 45,523.99
1901	1,219,338.79
1902	1,327,798.37
1903	1,193,677.83
1904	1,229,492.15

Total\$5,015,831.13

In 1904 the following Customs Districts in the United States each collected over one million dollars:

1 New York	\$173,022,566.12
2 Boston	21,978,890.13
3 Philadelphia	18,891,220.67
4 New Orleans	9,117,450.42
5 Chicago	8,141,662.07
6 San Francisco	7,448,861.97
7 Baltimore	3,323,766.09
8 St. Louis	2,376,215.02
9 Tampa	1,331,057.71
10 Hawaii	1,229,467.61
11 Detroit	1,197,056.65

From the above it will be seen that Hawaii was tenth on the list, collecting more than Detroit.

Since 1897, the year before the passage of the joint resolution of annexation, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the exports from this Territory to the United States have practically doubled, increasing from \$13,687,799, in 1897, to \$26,242,869 in 1903, and to \$25,157,255 in 1904.

Turning to the import side, the figures show an even larger growth.

The imports from the United States grew from \$4,690,075 in 1897 to \$22,000,000 in 1901, and \$11,987,050 in 1904.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO HAWAII for five years, from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1904 (specie not included) :

1900	\$13,309,148
1901..... Estimated	22,000,000
1902..... "	19,000,000
1903	10,840,472
1904	11,683,393

ANECDOTE OF KAMEHAMEHA III.

THE following incident connected with Kamehameha III., at Lahaina, is related by Mr. Gorham D. Gilman, now of Boston, Massachusetts.

Standing on the veranda of Nahaolelua's house one day I heard some voices chanting a Hawaiian oli-oli, and perceived, as the party drew near, the king and queen, John Young and his wife, and other couple of the Young family, linked arm in arm, marching up the street in a most jolly way, singing. The rain was warm, the air soft, and the company needed but the scantiest clothing, no shoes or stockings, but with sweet smelling maile wreaths for dress suits they were enjoying the free life of Lahaina which "state" denied them at the Court in Honolulu.

It should be stated that the party had been following a custom of the old conqueror, Kamehameha I., which was to encourage his people to work by working with them. The royal party were returning from opening a kalo patch, where a part of the preparation was treading the bottom as the water was let in. There was no necessity for royal apparel, or silk, or satin, but labor was dignified when the head of the nation participated in it with his people.

The table showing Water Development for cane culture throughout the islands, and expenditure for same, as given in last Annual, on page 164, has not received figures as yet from the non reporting plantations then shown to alter the same. These, with other enterprises now in progress, will be completed or so far advanced by next year, that it is hoped a full and complete table can be then presented.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ANCIENT LOG.

Selections from the log book of Captain Alexr. Adams in connection with the early history of Hawaii.

Occurrences on board the brig *Forester*, of London, from Conception towards the Sandwich Islands.

JANUARY 16, 1816.—Light breezes and clear weather; at 3 p. m. saw the high land of Owyhee bearing per compass W. by S. 17 leagues. Mounted the guns; anchors on the bows; bent on cables, etc. At 6 a. m. nearest part of the island bore W. S. W. 7 or 8 miles. At 8 a. m. several canoes came alongside; bought some provisions which we greatly needed. At mer. anchored in 7 fathoms sandy bottom one mile from the shore.

17th.—Moderate land and sea breezes with much rain: employed in watering and mending sails.

19th.—First part moderate, middle and latter part cloudy. Got under way, and stood out of the bay along the N. E. side of the island.

21st.—Light airs from S. W.; standing in for Toihai bay, the anchorage bearing per compass E. S. E. five miles.

22nd.—Several canoes came alongside, trading for rope: at 1 p. m. came to in 25 fathoms, sandy bottom. Lat. obs. 19 55 N.

23rd.—Moderate and clear: got under way and at 4:30 came to anchor in Kairua in 14 fathoms, Karahaku point S. E. 12 miles. From this till the 29th laying here buying hogs from the king. Tuesday 30th, commences with moderate breezes and clear. At 8:30 p. m. got under way for the island of Maui. At mer. N. E. point of Kaurau bore N. N. W. 9 leagues.

31st.—Light breezes from N. E. and clear weather: var. per amp. 12 E. Standing off and on the island of Ranai, nearest part of Maui N. E. three miles.

February 1st.—Light airs and cloudy weather: at 2 p. m. came to in Lahaina Roads in 15 fathoms sandy bottom; middle part thunder and lightning. At 6 a. m. got under way and stood for the island of Woahoo, Lat. obs. 21° N.

2nd.—Fresh and clear: all sail set to advantage. Squally; standing off and on the island of Oahu; at 10 a. m. came to off the harbour of Honolulu in 7 fathoms hard bottom.

Fresh and clear: at 6 a. m. towed into the harbour and moored ship in 4 fathoms water. Unshipped the rudder and hauled it on shore, found all the pintles entirely eaten by the copper; no workmen here to make new ones. 5th, stripping ship; discharged three men by consent; repairing rigging and sails, salting pork, etc.

March 8th.—Arrived ship *Albatross* of Boston, from California, having lost her commander and three men by being taken by the Spaniards.

28th.—Anchored off the harbor ship *Beverley* of Boston, from Valparaiso to Canton.

April 6th.—Strong gales and squally weather: getting ready for sea taking aboard provisions for Owyhee: carpenter upon the rudder.

The king of these islands having a strong passion to purchase the brig, Captain Ebbetts and myself was accordingly deputed to treat with him, but he would not purchase her unless I would enter his service as her commander. I resultingly acquiesced, (the vessel) having been given up to him at Karakakua and called by him *Kaahumanu* in honor of his queen. I was accordingly honored on taking command with the flag of His Majesty and a salute of 11 guns.

September 5th.—At 9 p. m. got under way for Toihai bay; at noon anchored in 16 fathoms sandy bottom; took on board 7 great guns for the island of Oahu. At 10 p. m. got under way for the island of Maui and anchored at 10:30 a. m. of the 7th in Lahaina roads. Got under way at 5:30 of the 8th in company with ship *Enterprise* for Oahu. Anchored off Honolulu at 6 a. m. in 14 fathoms hard bottom.

10th.—Towed into the harbour and moored; sailed the Rus-

sian ship *Codiack*, for Maui. 11th, arrived the *Enterprise*. From 12th to 24th variously employed; landing guns from the *Enterprise*.

30th.—Ship *Ocean* sailed for China. Landed six guns.

October 3rd.—Sailed ship *Albatross* for Wainai. In boats and unmoored ship and at 10:30 got under way for Maui. Arrived there on 6th, ship *Zephyr* in the roads, of and from New Haven. Got under way on 10th for Owyhee, arriving at Kailua at 10 the next day. 13th, employed in landing cargo and receiving from shore one stream anchor. 14th, engaged repairing sails and cleaning small arms, etc.

15th.—At 6 a. m. the king came alongside and ordered us to get under way for Karakakua; weighed and made all sail accordingly. Light airs and calms. At 2 p. m. of the 16th came to anchor in Karakakua in 19 fathoms sandy bottom. Out boats and got on board 12 guns and carriages, 3 swivels, 126 round shot then got under way and returned to Kairua. 18th, received from the king 3 bolts canvas and 10 coils rope; 19th, landed all sails to dry; received some rope from shore, then sailed for Honoruru, via Toihai and Rahaina, arriving on 26th.

October 27th, sailed ship *Enterprise* for Canton. Discharged Benj. Prescott.

November 1st.—Making new tops for the brig. 8th, schmr. *Traveller* arrived from Chili. Mr. Jones discharged by consent. 19th, cut four feet off the main top-mast. Discharged Jas. Row.

27th.—Arrived the Russian brig of discovery *Rurick*.

28th.—Sailed the *Albatross* for Owyhee.

December 4th.—Painting ship and caulking.

15th.—Sailed the *Rurick*; saluted with 7 guns and was answered by a like number.

23rd.—Sailed for Owyhee. On the 29th, came to in Kairua; out boats and cleared decks. 30th, received on board 2,000 bundles grub, 2 hhds. rum, and 2 of bread for different chiefs. 31st, sailed for Karakakua and found there the ship *Zephyr*.

January 9th, 1817.—At 4 a. m., arrived the king. All hands

on shore on the 12th to observe the Taboo, the vessel to be prayed over at 4 p. m., it being one of their religious ceremonies. The king and royal family paid the brig a visit. 15th, sailed for Kairua, and on 18th, stood again for Woahoo.

19th.—Fine pleasant weather. At 1 p. m. saw a strange sail to the southward standing in for Kairua. On being told she was a Russian brig, and apprehensive of some harm, cleared away for quarters and bore up after her. She proved to be the brig *Almyra* from Attoi, bound to Kairua for hogs.

23rd.—Came to anchor at Honorura in 4 fathoms water. From this to February 3rd, making preparations for a voyage to Canton.

Feb. 11th.—From this to 20th, employed fitting ship for the intended voyage. Arrived schmr. *Columbia*. Making ready for sea. On Sunday, February 23rd, got under way and stood out of the harbour. Saluted the fort with 9 guns and was returned by a like number; bound to Waimea (Oahu) for sandalwood to Canton. Governor Cox and lady accompanies us to see the brig loaded. Anchored at Waimea on 26th in 9 fathoms water. From this to the 2nd March variously employed. At 11 a. m. got under way for Wainai where we anchored the following day. Sent the boat in for water and otherwise employed getting ready for sea.

7th.—All the cargo on board, hoisted in the long boat. 8th and 9th, fresh gales and cloudy; at 4 p. m. got under way for Attoi. Arrived off the island and delivered our orders to the king from Tamehameha.

10th.—Standing off and on waiting the return of Mr. Sumner. At 4 p. m., he came on board and shortly after we came to in 12 fathoms.

11th.—Getting off hogs and taro on board, etc. Some Russian gentlemen dined with us.

12th.—N. E. winds. Got off all our stock. Gave the king our ensign to hoist in lieu of the Russian, who said it was on account of his having no other. At 2 p. m. got under way and stood off and on all night. At 7 a. m. (13th), the boat returned; unbent cables and stowed the anchors. Moderate

breezes and passing clouds. At 3:30 Tahaura bore N. 25 W. 8, from whence I take my departure, it being in Lat. 21 38 N. Long. 199.27 E.

15th.—Squally weather with rain. 16th, struck 8 of the guns down the hold. 18th, pleasant weather. Several flying fish flew on board, one of which flew down the companion hatch on the table.

28th.—Saw Wick's Island bearing by compass N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 15'. Sent the chief officer to see what the island produced. South part of this island by good mer. obs. is in Lat. 19.19 N., Long. by lunar 165 45 E. It is very low and dangerous, being nearly level with the water; mostly covered with low bushy trees fit for firewood with a large lagoon in the center, but there is no appearance of a passage into it. The island is of no great extent being about 15' in circumference; its form being that of an acute angle.

30th.—Light and clear weather. At 3 p. m. the boat returned, bringing on board some firewood and fish which they caught with their hands; being so plentiful.

April 3rd.—Fresh and hazy weather ending squally: making much water by the pumps.

7th.—Moderate trades and clear weather. At midnight made the island of Agrigan. At 8 a. m. sent the boat after water. There is good anchorage here; water may be had out of a well over the sandy beach.

8th.—Moderate and clear. Messrs. Butler and Williams came on board, two white men that have been on the island several months. They greatly entreated me to take them to Macao. There had been a Spanish vessel here a short time previous and they were in expectation of being carried off by them. I granted them a passage to Macao but no farther. Got some refreshments and water from shore and took on board the following people: Two white men, five natives, two women and one child, and at 10 I took my departure.

18th.—Fresh gales and cloudy weather. Standing for the island of Formosa. Mr. Hunter much hurt by a fall from the foremast. Day ends clear.

24th.—Fresh breezes and dark gloomy weather. At 1 p. m. sounded in 23 fathoms sandy bottom. Saw the land bearing N. N. W. 20', and a great number of fishing boats. Got the anchors on the bows and bent the cables standing through among the Lima Islands.

25th.—Dark gloomy weather; standing in for Macao. At 5 p. m. anchored in the Tiper in 4 fathoms soft mud, and went on shore; Compradore brought off provisions.

26th.—At 6 a. m. returned on board. At 9 the English supercargo paid us a visit; he stopped on board four hours and then returned on shore.

27th.—Orders from the merchant to hoist no colors till further instructions. The Portuguese carpenter and caulker came on board to work.

29th.—A Portuguese officer came on board and left two men on board the brig from the custom house. Several of the natives sick owing to the change of climate.

May 5th.—Two large Chinese men-of-war anchored close to us. Natives convalescent.

7th.—Arrived from Canton brig *Cossack* of Boston, Captain Brown; received from her two barrels each of pitch and tar, and seven coils rope.

12th.—The *Cossack's* cables cut by pirates and was nearly getting on shore. 18th, unshipped the rudder and found two of the pintles gone.

27th.—A China pirate boarded the *Wabash* of Baltimore in the Roads and killed five of her crew, robbing her of \$10,000. From this to June 1st, nothing material; the *Wabash* anchored in the Tiper. From this to July 4th, nothing worthy of remark. Having finished landing the cargo received on board 12 hhds. rum, 12 of bread, 12 of molasses and a new cable. On the 9th, received on board some things for Dr. Elliott, and on the 15th received 47 packages for the king and Mr. Pitt.

July 17th.—One of the natives died. Making ready for sea.

25th.—Light breezes and clear weather; got under way at noon and took our departure for Owyhee. During the voyage—made long and tedious by adverse weather the first

few weeks and light airs and calms the rest of the voyage—much suffering and sickness prevailed among the crew, three of whom died en route.

October 3rd.—Light and cloudy. At 6 a. m. made the high land of Owyhee. Got anchors on the bows and bent cables.

4th.—Light airs and hazy weather; running for Waiakea.

5th.—At 5 p. m. came to in six fathoms sand and clay. Got off some water, and received some provisions from the shore.

6th.—Went on shore for supplies: sent a letter to the king. Employed repairing sails and watering ship: returned on board in the evening.

7th.—The chief officer on shore sick. From this time till the 15th fine weather, and having taken in some stores for the king, at 7 p. m. got under way and stood out of the bay.

17th.—At 5 a. m. Mr. Betty came on board, followed shortly after by several chiefs. Came to anchor off Karakakua in 15 fathoms, sand and rocks. At 8 a. m. I went on shore to wait on His Majesty.

19th.—Got under way at midnight for Kairua and came to anchor at 11 a. m.

The following day saw a sail in the offing which proved to be the brig *Cossack* of Boston, Capt. Myrick, for California. From this to the end of the month engaged in landing cargo, etc., comprising 5 chests black tea, 4 of hyson, 18 tubs sugar candy, 7 of sugar, 4 boxes of hats, 1 of shoes, 1 green trunk for the king, 10 puncheons of rum, one cwt. of nails, 3 boxes of paint, 3 jars of fine bread, 2 buckets flints, cables and water casks. Ship *Atla* of Boston, Capt. Winship, arrived, and at 1 p. m. we got under way and stood out.

November 4th.—Touching at Lahaina on the way arrived off Honolulu at 4 p. m. and found several vessels in port. Next day parted the best bower cable and lost the anchor; got a spare one from the shore. Strong winds. On the 8th, towed into the harbour. From this to the 16th, employed in stripping ship, sending ashore all her stores and running rigging fore and aft, great guns, locks, 2 muskets, 8 cutlasses, 7 pistols, 1 blunderbuss, 10 kegs powder, 6 cartidge boxes, 13 car-

touch boxes, 4 powder horns, 5 casks provisions, rice, sugar candy, tea, and molasses. From this to the 13th May, variously employed in the king's service, but now, according to contract with Mr. Pigot, I am bound to Kamschatka to navigate here the brig *Sylph*.

Sailed for Owyhee (in the brig *St. Martin*) on the 13th and anchored in Kairua on the 17th (May). Had an audience with the royal family who were lamenting the loss of their king who died on the 8th of this month, regretted by all. The Government now falls to his son Rihoriho, a young man twenty-two years of age. Sailed for Toihai; remained there a few hours then sailed for Oahu, thence to Attoi and Onneheou, from which I take my departure May 22nd for St. Peter & Pauls, arriving there June 16th.

June 28th, repaired on board the brig *Sylph*, laying moored in the harbour, to equip her, she being unrigged to a girtling. From this time till end of September engaged in fitting her and taking on cargo for the Sandwich Islands.

October 15th.—Got under way and stood out of the harbour, having on board as passengers Col. Dubell, (owner of the brig), lady and child, and arrived in Hilo, October 17th after a somewhat boisterous passage.

Received intelligence of the demolishment of idolatry, by burning the idols, churches, etc. Men and women now eat together, being formerly prohibited.

28th.—Got under way for Kairua, arriving there in evening of the 30th.

December 1st.—The owner and myself on shore to pay our respects to the new king and royal family. The next day, December 2nd, while at dinner with the king, news was announced of a party on the north side of the island having rose in rebellion, owing to the late change of worship and reformation of government, the leader of the party being a cousin to His Majesty.

3rd.—The king and royal party on board to dinner; saluted them with seven guns. The following days Mr. Pitt and several of the chiefs were entertained on board. From this to

the 13th, nothing remarkable, when, after landing cargo and stowing casks, we sailed for Oahu, arriving in Honolulu on the 15th.

26th.—By the arrival of one of the king's craft we received account of the mutinous party's discomfiture in a battle within three miles of the royal mansion, where the principal leader Kuakarani, was killed and Naiha the second in command having laid down his arms and embraced the royal cause.

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL REMINISCENCES.

Being extracts from an address by John M. Kapena at the laying of the corner stone of the Palace (now Executive Building), December 31, 1879, by King Kalakaua.

THE ancient chiefs were remarkable for their fondness of traveling from one part of the islands to another, thereby evincing a spirit of enterprise and cultivating a talent for government. This was strikingly illustrated in Kamehameha himself, who when he found that by his own bravery and indomitable will he had become master of the larger portion of the island of Hawaii, he left his home in fertile Kailua and removed to the barren, sun-dried sea-beach of Kawaihae. At first glance, this would seem a strange proceeding on the part of the king, but it was only an evidence of his superior wisdom. He collected about him the captured chiefs, his own immediate warriors and his wise councilors, and kept them continually with, and depending upon him for their food and other necessities of life which came from his own storehouses, and were divided among them under his own supervision. By this proceeding the chiefs became entirely dependent upon Kamehameha; moreover, it was rendered entirely impossible to carry on any conspiracy or rebellious movement, for they had no means of their own to feed or support any of their adherents. Under these circumstances the king's wise men and councilors advised him to erect the temple of Puukohola, at Kawaihae, Hawaii, as a means of entrapping Keoua, the king's last contestant for supreme power, who was also a relation

of his. Thus came about the downfall of Keoua; the possession and complete triumph of Kamehameha over the entire island of Hawaii.

Subsequent to this event the seat of government was removed to the island of Maui. The policy of removing the seat of government to the place recently conquered was a wise one. If we consider the traditional history of the conquest of the country, we will perceive that in the places last conquered the chiefs and the court were always retained together, and shall understand that the great reason of this policy was to render the people of the conquered provinces quiet and contented with their condition under their new chiefs, whom they were thus brought to recognize as their undoubted conquerors.

The seat of government was first attempted to be established by the chiefs at Lahaina, and the court to be retained at that place, in consequence of which Hale Puila was erected as a palace, but which in after years became a court house and continued such up to the time of its demolition. Another reason which has forcibly impressed upon my mind the belief that the chiefs intended to settle permanently at Lahaina, is the fact, that at that place they first commenced an actual system of government by defining the different departments; there was also convened the first Legislature that ever existed in Hawaii nei, which at that sitting produced the now celebrated Blue Laws of Luaehu.

But as is too often the case with the hopes and aspirations of the sons of men, the intentions of the chiefs were doomed to disappointment. The seat of government was withdrawn from Lahaina to Honolulu, owing to the importance of its harbor, its central position in the group, and subsequently the large increase of its population. The advice and persuasions of the principal chiefs and councilors induced King Kamehameha III, styled Kamehameha III, to remove the government to Oahu in the year 1843, and he took up his residence in the Haleluhe, at Pelekane, in the vicinity where now stands the Episcopal Church. Subsequently, in the month of July, 1844, Kekuanaoa commenced to erect the building recently demolished, known at that time by the name of

Hanailoia. It has been said that in olden times a large heiau or temple existed on this spot, the name of which was Kaahaimauli. The house was erected for the Princess Victoria Kamamalu, but Kamehameha III took possession of it as a palace, and from that time it was the home for the kings of Hawaii nei. At the time when Kekuanaoa erected the old palace, the grounds were not so spacious as they are at present. On the western corner was Kekuanaoa's house, which he had named Haliimaile; subsequently he commenced to erect a large stone house, the walls of which only appeared above ground; afterwards the stones composing them were sold by his son, Kamehameha V.

There, in the (south adjoining) premises known as Pohukaina, Kekauluohi, a premier, erected her house. When John Young was premier, he built and lived in Kinau Hale. There, in that house Hoihoikea, were transacted some of the most important affairs connected with the history of Hawaii and of the Hawaiian race;—there lived and died Kamehameha III, and within its walls were held many an important council to decide the interests of this nation, their advancement and their prosperity. The name Hoihoikea was in commemoration of the restoration of the sovereignty and the flag of Hawaii nei by Admiral Thomas. During the reign of Kamehameha V. cabinet councils were frequently held there. There was held the council which called the Constitutional Convention, the result of which was the abrogation of the constitution of 1852 and the promulgation of the present one. There Kamehameha V, he of the strong mind, humbly succumbed to his fate, and thus passed away the last of the Kamehameha dynasty. In that house also the present reigning family met with their first great grief, and far distant be the day when they shall be called to mourn another void in the family.

There, in the premises of Pohukaina, was erected the tomb of departed chiefs, and at the entrance of that sacred place was placed the body of John Young, one of Kamehameha's intimate friends. In order that the spot may not be forgotten where that tomb once stood, the king has caused a mound to be raised

there, crowned with ferns and flowers in memory of those who sleep beneath it.

Doubtless the memory is yet green of that never-to-be-forgotten night when the remains of the departed chiefs were removed to the Royal Mausoleum in the valley. Perhaps the world had never witnessed a procession more weird and solemn than that which conveyed the bodies of the chiefs through our streets, accompanied on each side by thousands of people until the mausoleum was reached, the entire scene and procession being lighted by large kukui torches, while the midnight darkness brought in striking relief the coffins on their biers. * * * *

The last house that was recently demolished was known on the makai side as Kauluhinano, and as Ikikapukalani on the mauka side, erected by Kamehameha IV for his queen, where they spent most of their time during his reign. Those who had the good fortune to be invited to partake of the gracious hospitalities of the king and queen will not soon forget the refined and courteous manners of those royal personages. In Ikikapukalani was born their child, the Prince of Hawaii.

The northern corner of these premises, connecting Richard street with Palace Walk, has no relation to the history of the chiefs of Hawaii nei, inasmuch as those premises belonged to the Sumner family; it was only recently that they were purchased in order to complete the square form of the palace grounds.

The frequenters of these grounds would readily bring to the mind's eye the forms of Judd, Lee, Richards, Wyllie, Armstrong, Robertson and Andrews, in their various positions as public servants and true friends of the Hawaiian people. Even now one can bring to mind the countenances of the departed chiefs who strongly upheld the hands of their foreign fellow councilors. After Kaahumanu the Second¹ comes Kekaukuohi and John Young, and now I fancy I can see coming up these paths with firm tread the stately forms of Paki and Kekuanaoa. Here also comes the jovial and pleasing countenance of Kapaakea, than whom none excelled in the qualities of caution and modesty in

¹ Kinau.

giving advice to his king, exceeding in this respect his care for his own affairs. Now before the mind's eye the stooping form of John Ii; and amongst those who served and labored for the good of the country and the progress of the nation we cannot forget Haalilio, Keliiahonui, Namakaeha, Kaeo and Kanaina.

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Standing upon this spot this morning, our thoughts revert to the chiefs and councilors who have departed before, and some remarks are suggested in regard to events of the past regime as compared with those of the present. Should any one consider it a light and easy task to conduct the affairs of our island government, he will be greatly mistaken, for evidently it will require all the skill, watchful care, patience, caution and industry that can be bestowed in the future, in order to secure the well-being of the people and the prosperity of the government.

The pleasant memories of my youth about this city of ours are still fresh. When the palace which once stood on this spot was built, this was a treeless plain, covered with creeping thorns, sparsely dotted with grass houses, among which wound narrow lanes formed by the banks of taro patches. Now, as we look about us on all sides all these things have changed. It would seem as if the bloom and verdure of the valleys had been transplanted hither; the handsome white residences, churches and hospitals, the water brought down from its mountain hiding places to the innermost homes of the people; the whirl of the wheels of vehicles of all descriptions along our streets; the clangor of hammers in the various haunts of industry; the construction of telegraphic wires and the telephone, carrying with the speed of lightning our spoken words. Looking towards the harbor, where thirty years ago there was but one wharf, that of James Robinson, whereas today the water frontage is nearly all occupied with wharves, while the once quiet surface of the harbor is now disturbed by the movements of numerous coasters, merchant and whaleships, vessels of war, our inter-island steamers and the periodical calls of the huge mail steamers.

Our commerce twenty-five years ago was next to nothing as compared with the present time, for in those days it depended

upon the visits of the whaleships; we produced nothing of importance for export except such articles as we might be able to trade with them during the winter months and a small portion of the spring, but during the long summer months we saw no more of these customers. In the year 1853 the total value of all our exports amounted to but \$148,685.76, and in the year 1878 the value of our exports reached the sum of \$3,247,879.49. Not only this, but we must consider the wages earned by the people. Formerly twenty-five cents per diem was considered high wages for a laborer, but now he demands as high as two dollars or more for a single day's work.

It is not, however, in this city alone that we find evidences of the changed condition of the people and the country. Let us turn our eyes to the windward islands and examine their conditions. A hundred years ago those islands were noted as being the theatres of war for their fearless braves, with their spears and javelins, where apparently the only use of the common people was to help their chiefs in their warlike pursuits, to implicitly obey; to trust and to love their chiefs.

But in these days, on those plains where once the flying spear and swift javelin were familiar objects, a great war of a different character is going forward on most of the fertile portions of the country. In the far distant past it was the fierce tread of armed men on their marches and in their combats that filled the air with the dust of their movements; but in these days it is the untiring point of the plow that industriously stirs up the dry soil which has so long lain fallow. The steam whistle echoes far and near, arousing the idle to join hands with the industrious that both may work together for progress. Fifty years ago, if a prophet had arisen who should have foretold that the wilderness of Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo, and the barrenness of Kau should be cultivated; that the rushing streams of precipitous Koolau, on Maui, that then ran to waste in the ocean, should be diverted to fertilize the broad plains of Kulaokamaomao; that the first telephone should be constructed between Wailuku and Haiku; that the first race of the iron horse should be from Hamakuapoko to the rise of Nehe; that Honolulu should witness the prosecutions of so

many industrial pursuits and the erection of schools and churches; that the bulrushes of the swamps of Ewa and Waikiki should be swept away by the agriculture of a foreign race; that the gushing streams of Kauai, famed in song, should be made to serve in fertilizing the land and doing the work of man, what should we have thought of such a prophet? We should have pronounced him a visionary, or a madman.

But in the past fifty years, during which we have enjoyed the benefits of an enlightened civilization, many and great changes have taken place, affording a noble contrast to the times of our forefathers. Today, every man is a freeman, our laws protect equally the person, the life and the property of every man, secure from injury or spoil. In these last years we have received a generous national concession,² which must encourage and consolidate our agricultural interests, giving new life to the land. And thus, as the country grows in wealth and the government in its ability to serve the people, in like generous manner and proportion may we provide a home for the kings of Hawaii.

* * * * Today the honorable duty has devolved upon the Masonic Order of laying the corner-stone of the royal palace here to be erected. * * * Three of the crowned heads of this kingdom were members of this Order, as was also the late lamented Prince Leleiohoku. The corner-stones of all our principal public buildings have been laid by the Order of Freemasons. Kamehameha IV, one of the wisest of our kings, and whose reign shed a lustre upon the throne of Hawaii nei, laid the corner-stone of the Sailors' Home and of the Queen's Hospital. Kamehameha V, the king of inflexible will and undaunted mien, laid the corner-stone of our much admired government building, Aliiolani Hale. We are now in the reign of Kalakaua, the only one of these sovereigns who has ascended all the steps of the craft, and has reached the pinnacle of Masonic honors.

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And now, as we are gathered upon this spot, sacred to the memory of chiefs and kings who have departed, together we have laid this corner-stone of a new home for the kings of Hawaii nei.

² Reciprocity with the United States.

Our earnest desire, our prayer and our hope is that our gracious king shall be granted long life; to his family peace, health and honors; and for the nation and government continued progress and prosperity to the end of time.

MAMALAHOA, AN ANCIENT HAWAIIAN LAW.

Prepared for the Annual by C. L. Hopkins, Hawaiian Interpreter Supreme Court.

THERE is a great difference of opinion existing among Hawaiians as to the proper title to be applied to the celebrated law promulgated by Kamehameha the Great, wherein he declared that "the aged may lie on the roadside and they shall not be molested;" a law which gave to Hawaii an era of peace and freedom from rapine and murder, which were the order of the day prior to the promulgation of the said law. Some contend, that the cause which prompted the king to declare the law was on account of having been struck on the head by the paddles of a canoe in the hands of some of his enemies; this incident leading to the promulgation of the law known as "Mamala-hoe," meaning "splintered or broken paddles." The following is the true and complete narrative of the incidents which led to the declaration of Hawaii's renowned ancient law—a law which curbed the barbarous instincts of a barbarous race; a law which ameliorated the condition of the people and changed as well their manners and many of their customs, and which was in full force and effect during the time of the arrival of the missionary fathers in 1820, a year after the death of the great Conqueror. The story runs as follows:

Kamehameha had fought and defeated the combined forces of Keawemauhili and Keoua, the kings of Hilo and Kau respectively at the battle of Kauaawa in Hilo. After gaining a decisive victory over his royal competitors Kamehameha retired with his warriors to Laūpahoehoe, a place near to his own domain, the districts of Hamakua, Kohala and Kona. While at this place

Kamehameha became desirous of making the acquaintance of the chiefs and people of Puna; of an impetuous nature, to think with him, was to act, so forthwith he ordered his navigator to have his canoe prepared and manned without the knowledge of the other chiefs. Everything being in readiness he embarked on his voyage to Puna at night. The trip over was a very stormy one; thunder and lightning accompanied by rains, and the sea lashed to fury, made the passage of the king an extremely hazardous and dangerous one; the navigator, however, was equal to the occasion and harbored his master so well that 'tis said that the king was not even wet from the waves. When daylight appeared they were off the landing place called Papai, near Papuaa, Keaau, Puna. Looking ashore the king could easily discern people on the sand beach mending their fishing nets. As the canoe was entering the channel to effect a landing the astonished people on shore were asking one another in amazement the identity of the strange canoe. Among those on the sandy shore was a man from Kona, who on seeing the king exclaimed, "Why, 'tis Paiea." "Who is Paiea?" queried the others." "Kamehameha" replied the man from Kona; on hearing the name, they were seized with sudden fear, and hurriedly and excitedly picking up their nets and canoe paddles they ran to near-by bushes among the pandanus trees. Kamehameha observing the men running urged his men to paddle faster, and no sooner had the bow of the canoe struck the beach than Kamehameha leaped ashore and immediately was in pursuit of the men, calling unto them at the same time to cease running, but in their fears they heeded not his call but continued to flee, intent on getting as far away as possible from the man whose very name was terror to all, not knowing what their fates would be. The king still continued in his pursuit until he reached a place called Mawae, known as the boundary of Hilo and Puna, when he accidentally got his foot in the crevice of a lava bed, and there held fast as if in a vise, preventing him from reaching two men who were evidently straggling behind under difficulties, for they were at the same time carrying their nets. They would surely have fallen into the hands of the king had not this accident happened. The two men still continued their

running, unaware of what had befallen the mighty king until suddenly one of the men, like unto Lot's wife, looked behind, when lo, to their great satisfaction there was Kamehameha some distance behind, not moving and seemingly in difficulty. They conjectured that there was trouble, so slowly returning to ascertain the cause they learned that the king's foot was held fast in the rocks in some manner or other and was unable to help himself. In this helpless condition the men proceeded to beat the king over the head with their paddles until they were broken into splinters. Thus left without other weapons to continue their assaults they both again took to their heels; then it was that the king looked around him for anything that he might lay his hands on and finding a loose stone he hurled it at the fleeing men; the stone missed the men but struck a small noni tree which it pierced, the missile flew on until it lodged itself in a precipice. The dent which the stone in its velocity made can be seen to this day.

The men who cowardly struck the king over the head with their paddles meeting the other men who were also on the run related to them the predicament Kamehameha was in and how they had broken their paddles over the king's head. They immediately came back well armed with spears with the avowed purpose of killing him. In the meantime, however, the navigator had arrived at the spot where his lord was, and was assisting him in extricating his foot from the crevice when they perceived a group of men approaching them with weapons seemingly intent on doing them injury. For protection they instantly gathered such loose rocks and stones as they could find, having in their great hurry neglected to bring with them their spears, and awaited the onslaught of the men. The Puna men were not over-anxious to come within too close range though aware of the predicament and helpless condition of the king. They kept themselves at a safe distance from which they could easily make out the ferocious looks and the seemingly burning eye-balls of the mighty king, a look which when once seen was enough to cower the stoutest heart. While occupied discussing as to what should be done one of the Puna men observing the king's navigator standing in an unguarded manner threw a spear at him, striking him in the

abdomen. Kamehameha observing his navigator wounded broke the spear, leaving the head of it in the body, and with this stick the king defended himself against the numerous spear thrusts which were hurled at him, continuing the battle until his opponents were left weaponless, when they again decamped to the woods. Kamehameha by great effort freed his foot from the rocks and then assisted his navigator to the canoe where they found the rest of the men who were unaware of all that had happened to the king and his navigator. The king related the circumstances of the wounding of his navigator and also of his having been beaten on the head by the men of Puna with canoe paddles, cautioning the men at the same time to keep the matter a secret, and particularly not to reveal to the chiefs and people of their trip to Puna, because if they were to hear of the matter, there would be such an outburst of anger for the indignities heaped on the king, that the life of the navigator would be in great danger for ever having permitted the king to depart on such a voyage. After this admonition, they set sail for Laupahoehoe. Upon arrival at Laupahoehoe of the king and his crew with the wounded navigator it was only a matter of a moment when all knew where the king had been, and what had happened to him and the navigator. Immediately there was a council of the chiefs held, and they decided that they should take to themselves the administering to the wounds of the navigator. A delegation was therefore sent to the king to notify him of the chiefs' desires in the matter, but the king positively refused to accede thereto, knowing full well that the decision of the chiefs meant harm to the navigator; the chiefs were equally persistent in their requests as the king was in refusing. At last the king weakened on their persistent assurances that no harm would befall the navigator, and gave his consent. The king had cause afterwards to forever regret having acquiesced to their wishes. The king addressed his chiefs as follows: "Chiefs,—where are you; the night we sailed was a tempestous one; rains, winds, thunder and lightning, with the waves mountains high, and yet through it all I was not injured nor was I even wet from the waters of the ocean. All this was due to the supreme skill of my navigator, who has no equal;

he was my 'companion' on that eventful voyage, therefore I request you that if it is your desire to heal his wounds, let it be done in my presence so that I may know what shall be done him."

Having heard the king's wishes, they took the navigator away under the pretense of healing his wounds, but for no other purpose than to torture him. They pulled the broken portion of the spear that was still in his body to and fro, back and forwards until the life was extinguished. He died from this awful torture, suffering the most excruciating pains. When the king was apprised of the death of his faithful navigator he gave way to an outburst of tears such as seldom comes to a man of his caliber and mighty strength. This action of the chiefs greatly grieved him. Rebuking his chiefs, he said: "In the beginning I told you to heal him in my presence, but you persisted in treating him by yourselves, and thus my '*companion*' is dead. I, now declare, unto all of you, that henceforth 'Mamalahoa' is, and shall be the law of the land; let the aged man go and sleep on the road-side; let the aged woman go and sleep on the road-side, and let no one injure or molest them."

Mamalahoa is a compound word; mamala, meaning splinters or pieces, and hoa, meaning companion. The application of the word "mamalahoa" by the king commemorated two events, first the breaking of the paddles on his head by the men of Puna, and secondly, the death of the navigator whom the king feelingly called his "companion."

During the life time of Kamehameha there were only two instances known in which he ever used the word "*companion*" to his subjects; one, the occasion spoken of above, and the other when the king was well advanced in years and immediately preceding his death, he gave the title of "Hoapili" (companion) to Ulumaheihei and his wife, who were ever afterwards called Hoapili, kane (male companion) and Hoapili wahine (female companion).

The occasion which induced the king to confer this name to Ulumaheihei and his wife was when he had called his chiefs together to ascertain who among them would be best fitted to discharge the high and solemn duty of secreting his bones after his

death, so that no mortal could ever discover them. When the chiefs assembled the king observed that each chief had on a hair necklace, a feather wreath, or some other relic of departed chiefs, with the exception of Ulumaheihei and his wife, who were destitute of any ornaments. Kamehameha after surveying his chiefs said: "You, and each of you will never be able to hide me; you, and each of you have decorated yourselves with ornaments made of the bones of bygone chiefs." Turning to Ulumaheihei, the king said, You, Ulumaheihei, my hoapili (*companion*), You, alone will be able to undertake the task of secreting my bones, an office which Hoapilikane (male) and Hoapiliwahine (female) sacredly performed after the death of the king. So well have they done their work that to this day no one has ever been able to locate the spot where reposes the bones of Kamehameha the Great.

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV.-NEILSON TRAGEDY.

RECENT enquiry for particulars available relative to the shooting of Mr. Henry A. Neilson by Kamehameha IV., at Lahaina, in 1859, has drawn forth various accounts in our local press without much enlightenment, and for good reason.

In referring to the several journals of the day one is struck with the absence of any account of the occurrence at the time, reference only thereto being made ten days after the event, apologetically, in one of the papers, having had the promise that an official statement which had been submitted to the king for his approval, would appear in the government paper, hence, in deference to him no particulars of the unfortunate affair appeared in any journal, as the "prepared" statement evidently met with a "pocket veto." The *Advertiser* was alone in any reference whatever to the event itself. In an editorial

ten days after the shooting the *Polynesian* incidentally refers to the sad affair as cause for the prevailing rumor of the king's abdication. against which step it joins with its contemporary in vigorously voicing the public's protest.

Sheldon's *Reminiscences** has the following statement, which was probably the first account given here of the event, and from his connection with the public and press was eminently qualified to know whereof he wrote:

"On Sunday, September 11th, 1859, occurred a melancholy and tragical affair at Lahaina, which, as a matter of history, should not be omitted in these recollections. There was a gentleman of supposed independent fortune named H. A. Neilson, rather well educated, good looking, of refined manners, in short with all the concomitants of a gentleman. This man had become the almost constant companion of the king, Kamehameha IV. The royal party were on a visit to Lahaina at the date mentioned. Someone of the king's household had, it was said, poisoned the king's mind with insinuations as to Neilson's betrayal of the former's domestic rights. In a hasty moment the king seized a loaded pistol, and rushing into the house occupied by Neilson, whom he found lying on an extension chair, fired point blank at his breast. For a wonder the wound did not prove mortal, though Neilson was an invalid for many months, the ball having entered one of his lungs. The king subsequently found out his error and did everything in his power for the wounded man. He was in fact so repentant and ashamed of his hasty, intemperate act, that he proposed to abdicate, but was induced to relinquish the idea through the universal expression of public opinion against it."

The solicitude of the king for Mr. Neilson in his suffering was a matter of common knowledge, and borne out by his frequent special trips to Lahaina in consequence of reported changes in Neilson's condition, and subsequent care of him in this city.

*Saturday Press, July 21, 1883.

Upon the receipt of advices in November that Mr. Neilson was lying in a critical state, his illness having taken an unfavorable turn, the king, with Dr. McKibbin started in a small schooner, and was towed to sea. A like crisis occurred a few weeks later when he departed again for Lahaina. From this trip he returned January 6th, 1860, reporting Neilson's condition improving, with prospect of recovery. The latter part of the month he visited him again, as also in March, on which latter occasion he brought Mr. Neilson down with him, though in a very feeble state, unable even to sit up, so that he was brought ashore on a palanquin made for the purpose.

The (then) seaside cottage of the king, on the present site of the Enterprise Mill, was assigned to him for a residence. Subsequently he was moved to a cottage on Alakea street, just below the Wicke's premises, and which he occupied to the time of his death, which occurred February 12th, 1862, as shown by the following notice in the *Advertiser* of the 13th:

"Yesterday morning, Mr. Henry A. Neilson died in this city. In former years he was well known, but for two and a half years past has been confined to his room by the unfortunate occurrence which is familiar to all."

Mr. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, then a resident of Lahaina, contributes the following account thereof in his usual reminiscent vein:

"I notice in the island papers what is said to be an incident in the shooting of Mr. Neilson by Kamehameha IV.

"I was a resident at Lahaina at the time; a tenant of the king; occupying the large straw house on the beach front well known as 'Halekamani,' built by order of Kamehameha I. for his daughter Nahienaena. It came to be the property of Kamehameha III., and from him with other property to Liholiho his heir. The king on his visits to Lahaina made use of the house as a place of call for the courtesies that could be extended to him.

"Only a few days before the shooting event the king and Mr. Neilson, with a few friends participated in a New England codfish dinner with me, as a novelty in the fish line. I recall a pleasing incident of the occasion. When salad was being

served Mr. Neilson asked if we would not like a New York dressing, and, as I recall it, the king urged it with the statement that Neilson was a master hand at making it. Quite a number of component parts were provided as called for, and the mixing went on with pleasant chat around the table. There were no clouds other than the cigar smoke from the Manila Cheroot, the prominent weed used in those days. It was a pleasant little party and is a treasured memory.

"The distance from 'Seaside Cottage,' as it had been named, to where the king and his party were staying at the residence of Governor Nahaolelua, was not more than a pistol shot. Of course our premises were so near that the shooting of Neilson was almost immediately known, word being circulated by some of the natives always about.

"My recollection of the incident is this: The queen and attendants were under the great branches of a large hau tree that covered much of the ground between the straw house and the wooden house of the governor, which was several feet from the ground, with a wide veranda all around it. The shade of the hau tree was the much more enjoyable to sit under. The king was not present in the early evening, but coming in later he fired the fatal shot. It was said he had been drinking; that he was a hard drinker. I do not think those who knew him well would allow this.

"The story of the looking glass in the shooting is very new to me. I do not recall any such glass in the house and doubt if there was one there.

"Of course the excitement was intense. Neilson was at once taken to the native house which he usually occupied, directly mauka of the one I lived in and away from the king's.

"In regard to the cause of the shooting. It seems almost impossible to believe that the king could have any real distrust of the queen. She was one of the last to be suspected, her whole life and character from childhood up was against any cause for such a thought. As in her later life, so in her younger and married life, like Ceasar's wife she was above suspicion. Some evil demon, some devilish Iago must have

distilled some damnable poison into the king's mind to have caused him to commit such an insane act.

"If ever mortal man suffered the pangs of remorse it was Liholiho the king. From the first sober moment, if he was drunk, he never forgot the deed, and all that he could order done for the poor unfortunate sufferer was done to relieve him.

"I used to visit Mr. Neilson and never a word did I hear him utter against the king. I believe that they were two friends until that fateful night. Neilson was an ornate gentleman of refined manners, gentle in his ways, well educated and well qualified by education and instinct to be His Majesty's private secretary; worthy the trust.

"In my recollection Kamehameha IV. was the most of a gentleman in his manner of the five kings I was favored to be acquainted with. He was so from boyhood. On one occasion I was permitted to be a guest with him and the queen and their party on an excursion to Haleakala. The king was the life of the party, very carefully looking after the comfort of the ladies particularly. He roasted the steaks on a long stick for them over the fire for supper, and saw to their sleeping quarters for the night, under the stars.

Another excursion with them from Hilo to Kilauea is well remembered, being in the early days when the accommodations were primitive. The old house at the volcano brink had altogether too many active occupants, so they were left unmolested as the party camped out of doors. On neither of these occasions did I see or hear of any intoxicating drinks being about. At this visit our old friend C. S. Bartow, then postmaster at Lahaina, was one of the party and made a new record. He proposed a night visit to the active crater. No one cared to accompany him and we tried to dissuade him from what was thought to be a hazardous trip. Securing two native guides with lanterns he started down the cliff, and we knew not what his reception from Pele might be. His return early the next morning was a great relief, when he was greeted with hearty applause at the success of his trip, *the first white person to pass a night in the crater.*"

Honolulu has especial occasion to remember with gratitude Kamehameha IV. The Queen's Hospital stands a splendid memorial to his kindness of heart, not only to the sick and suffering of his own people but to the unfortunate of any land cast upon the shores of Hawaii. It is much more agreeable to remember the many good qualities of our honored friend and ruler, than the few frailties of humanity he might have been subject to.

The Queen's Hospital, so named by the king in appreciation of his good wife, needed funds to carry into execution the philanthropic idea that was to be such a continuous blessing long after its royal projectors had passed beyond. I well recall the active canvass he used to make in the whaling season when the captains were on shore and generally in a cheery mood after the long Arctic cruise.

The king might often be seen down town where they congregated trying to interest one or another of them in his benevolent work. He was a most pleasing conversationalist; of very agreeable and gentle manner, and his power of persuasion was seldom exerted in vain. Generally dressed in quiet style in white linen and fine Panama hat, and as little of the mark of his high position as possible, he early won the confidence of those to whom he appealed. It was a noble work of devotion to the cause of relieving suffering humanity which is still bearing fruit to the consecrated service of one of the best of Hawaii's sovereigns.

NO SNAKES IN HAWAII.

NOT a little commotion prevailed in official circles and alarm felt throughout the community at the importation some months since of a number of live snakes for alleged exhibition purposes, notwithstanding the fact that a Custom's regulation prohibited their introduction.

Hitherto it had been the proud boast of these islands that it was as free from these poisonous reptiles as though the patron saint of Ireland held beneficent sway over this group, and it naturally followed that all residents were so appreciative of the fact (or supposed to be) that they would co-operate toward the perpetuity of this blessing and refrain from aiding their introduction. This did not prove to be the case, so that it became necessary to fall back upon law and the prompt pro-bono-publico action of a few citizens to protect the community and effectually kill them, ere permitting their landing, or risk their escape before being exported again, for the boxes containing them were very frail.

Collector Stackable reported to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of February 15, 1902, that there were "no snakes or poisonous reptiles at the present time in the Territory of Hawaii," and suggested that measures be adopted "to prevent the landing at any port in the Territory from foreign ports, or from the Continental ports, or Insular possessions, of any alligators, lizards, snakes, tortoises or other reptiles, or of the mongoose of India." In accordance therewith, the Department of Agriculture issued a circular under date of May 22, 1902, notifying "that permits will be required after July 1, 1902, for the entry of reptiles at all ports of the Hawaiian Islands in the same form as for mammals and birds. But no permits will be issued for the entry of poisonous snakes of any kind."

Following the above attempted importation, under date of June 29, 1905, a new circular was issued which we give herewith:

"Under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act of Congress approved May 25, 1905, entitled 'An Act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes,' the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to regulate the introduction of birds and animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed,

and to make and publish all needful rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of the act.

"In accordance with the authority thus conferred, and for the purpose of preventing the introduction of snakes into the Territory of Hawaii, the order issued under date of May 22, 1902 (Circular No. 36, Biological Survey), is hereby amended so that on and after August 1, 1905, and until further notice, no permits shall be issued for the entry of snakes of any kind at any port of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Shipments of snakes presented for entry will be immediately destroyed or returned to the port from which exported at the expense of the owner or agent."

REMINISCENCES OF THE STAGE IN HONOLULU.

Written for the Annual by the San Francisco correspondent of the New York Dramatic Times.

[This paper was prepared for publication in 1882, nearly a quarter of a century ago, but being deferred for verification on a few points it was so carefully laid aside as to become completely lost, and suggested the idea that some one more appreciative of the subject had discovered and appropriated it. Having accidentally found it again recently we give it place as is its due, in appreciation and memory of the writer—since deceased—feeling that the publication of its valued and personal notice of so many that have made "name and fame" in different parts of the world, though late in issue, rescues from oblivion much of deep interest to more than island readers that would otherwise be forever lost.—Editor.]

IN TIMES gone by, Honolulu can boast of having witnessed some of the best talent known to the English-speaking stage. Of late years, however, the muses have not attracted much attention, although the community is not altogether to blame in the matter. In the "good old days," when the whaling business added a large increase to the foreign element of Honolulu for several months in the year, California professionals were on the alert to avail themselves of the

opportunity thus presented to use up the Fall and Winter months, as "barn-storming" became exceedingly unpleasant and precarious in the interior of the State before the railroad era. This is the probable reason why so many bad actors also found their way to Honolulu during halcyon days of the drama, as the San Francisco theatres only gave employment to the superior talent, of which there was an abundance until the traveling season opened again. In September, 1876, during Edwin Booth's famous engagement at the California theatre, one of the local papers published what purported to be the career of America's great tragedian, and among other incidents, allusion was made to his Honolulu visit on his return from Australia in 1855, "*where he was compelled to act as his own bill-poster, as the native boys cat up the paste (poi) and threw away the posters.*" This is about as near correct as many other paragraphs seen in California and Eastern papers about affairs in Honolulu. Now it so happened I had a great deal to do with this very same business during Edwin Booth's visit which was during the early part of 1855, inasmuch as I was then employed in the old *Polynesian* office, and not only assisted in working off the aforesaid posters, but was often sent out to post them up when the regular bill-poster was otherwise employed. The veteran actor, D. C. Anderson, who in 1881 was a valued member of Mr. Booth's company in the East, was his stage-manager, at Honolulu, and in my humble capacity of "printer's devil" I was despatched with the proof of a street-poster of the opening performance, which was "Charles II; or the Days of the Merry Monarch," and an afterpiece. The foreman, who was none other than the late George McConnell, was very explicit in his instructions that I should wait for the "proof" and return with it. A stage rehearsal was in progress when I reached the old Royal Hawaiian¹, and as a very interesting little quarrel was going on between the people on the stage about the business of the piece, Uncle Dave Anderson as he is familiarly called, evident-

1—The Royal Hawaiian Theatre was on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, the site of the present Masonic Building.

ly forgot all about my humble mission, and thus it came to pass that I was not only initiated into the mysteries of a rehearsal, but was in a position to refute the unkind libel accusing the tragedian of being an amateur bill-poster. Miss Laura Keene, who afterward became a popular manageress in New York, accompanied Mr. Booth to and from Australia. Owing to a professional misunderstanding the lady did not appear with him in Honolulu, but kept on for San Francisco in the steamer *City of Norfolk*, Capt. James Greene, in which vessel they arrived from Australia. During my first visit to New York in the Winter of 1859, I dropped into Laura Keene's theatre, and there recognized the lady as one of the participants of the rehearsal-dissension at the old Hawaiian theatre, which five years previous, had cost me a severe lecture on procrastination, and the loss of a dinner. Allusion was also made to Mr. Booth being overworked during his first and only visit to Honolulu, which was quite probable, as the same performance was not repeated twice in succession, except during the last two nights of the season, when "Richard III" was performed, first for Mr. Booth's farewell benefit, and again on Saturday night, at the unanimous desire of the leading citizens and whaling captains, who were enthusiastic over the young tragedian's acting. On the first night of "Richard"—which I have reason to think was the first production of the tragedy in Honolulu—in the combat scene between the King and Gloster, Mr. Booth was so carried away by the excitement of the moment, that the actor representing the latter character narrowly escaped an ugly sword-wound. I saw nothing of Mr. Booth again until March, 1865, when he was at the Winter Garden, New York, where his Hamlet enjoyed the extraordinary run of 100 nights. In the cast, as the Ghost, was Charles Kemble-Mason, an exceedingly pleasant old gentleman who visited Honolulu in February, 1858, with Miss Emma Stanley, a clever English actress, who alternated nights with Miss Annette Ince and others, and gave a monologue entertainment that was much appreciated. It was owing to the courtesy of this veteran actor that I was enabled to witness

Miss Stanley's unimitable performance, and a rare treat it was to me, as it was the first time I had ever paid a legitimate visit to a theatre, though I confess to the exercise of considerable strategy to accomplish it, as my respected progenitor entertained moral and religious scruples against everything pertaining to theatres. My early experience in the old *Polynesian* establishment afforded me numerous opportunities of this character, and it is hardly necessary for me to confess that I made the most of them. Miss Ince, accompanied by her sister Caroline and her brother George, returned to Honolulu from their Australian trip in the Fall of the same year, and I left them there when, during the latter part of October, I started out with great expectations in search of a wider experience. Miss Ince finally settled in San Francisco, and when the California Theatre opened in January, 1869, she became the leading-lady of the first season's company, of which James Carden, who once had a peculiar experience in Honolulu, was the leading-man. She made several lucky investments in mining stocks, and at one time was quite wealthy. Her sister, Caroline, married and retired from the stage, and her brother became Major Ince, of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and was killed at Gettysburg during the Rebellion.

Among those who were prominently identified with the Honolulu stage at an earlier period were Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Waller, who are still alive and residing in New York. They left San Francisco in December, 1853, for Honolulu, en route to Australia, and opened at the Varieties² some time in January following. Their season was undoubtedly the most successful on record, both financially and artistically. In those days Mr. Waller was considered a tragedian of more than average ability, while Mrs. Waller, whose forte was then comedy, devoted herself to tragic roles up to a late period. During January and February, 1876, the lady played an engagement at the California Theatre in the legitimate, but in personal appearance she had changed so much that I could

2—The Varieties Theatre occupied the site covered now by the von Holt Block, on King street.

hardly realize she was the same attractive little woman who used to appear in comedy characters with Harry Tuthill, whose Dr. O'Tool, in "The Irish Tutor," and kindred characters, made him famous as an Irish comedian long before he visited San Francisco, Honolulu, or Australia. It was this venerable actor who introduced Mr. Waller and G. V. Brooke, the former husband of Mme. Duret to the stage. He died in Dublin, in 1863. Mr. Waller in 1881 was stage-manager of one of the New York theatres and Mrs. Waller devoted herself to preparing pupils for the stage. I have lost all trace of the Bingham family who were identified with the Royal Hawaiian and Varieties from 1853 to 1854. The elder Bingham, who rejoiced in the stage cognomen of Wm. St. Maur, in the early part of his career, was said to have been well connected in England. After the Wallers went to Australia, he took up his former profession of portrait painting and occupied a studio on the corner of Merchant and Fort streets, in the upper part of the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Judd as a drug-store³. He likewise became a member of the First Congregational Church, and continued as such until his departure in 1856, I think it was. He and his son Sam were also prominently connected with Hawaiian military affairs, and usually attended divine service in full uniform. Somehow, I was rather uncharitable in my opinion of the elder Bingham's religious professions, and often, while listening to him as he participated in the Sunday afternoon prayer-meeting, it struck me that he was but acting a part, after all. In this connection, I remember Mrs. Joe Eldridge, who went to China with her husband, shortly afterward—meeting Bingham opposite the old Post Office and requesting his assistance in the matter of a benefit performance, which she was getting up. In reply to Bingham's assertion that he had done with the stage forever, the lady offered to wager that before she died she would hear of him on the stage. I could not help coinciding mentally with the remark, and but a few years had elapsed before

3—Site of the present Judd Building.

I saw his name mentioned as being in Canada with a theatrical company. In November, 1874, some one appeared anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of the Bingham, as an advertisement appeared in a New York theatrical paper to this effect. "The party or parties desiring to know the whereabouts of Wm. St. Maur Bingham and his son, can do so by addressing Manfred C. Bingham, Arch-Street Theatre, Philadelphia." From this, I should take it that at least the younger branch of the family had stuck to the business. I am unable to say what the elder Bingham's status as an actor really was, never having seen him on the stage; but I recollect hearing that he once created quite a sensation in the dress circle of the Varieties one night while playing the Ghost of Hamlet's Father, and nearly scaring the life out of the first Mrs. A. P. Everett, who was so overcome that she was carried out of the theatre in a swoon.

The best acting Honolulu ever witnessed in the palmy days of the drama was undoubtedly at the Varieties, which was mysteriously destroyed by fire on the Saturday night of July 6th, 1855, after an existence of twenty-six months. The opening company, under the management of W. H. Foley, was considered a very good one. Bingham was stage-manager, Paul Emmert scenic-artist, M. Brown, treasurer, Nelson machinist, and Hernandez leader of orchestra. Foley's original intention was to convert the building (which was previously occupied by Dickson Bros. as outfitting stores) into an amphitheatre and give circus performances, but a combination being formed with Bingham and other members of the Royal Hawaiian company, under J. C. Breslau's management, changed the contemplated order of things, and on the night of Sept. 12th, 1853, a melodrama called "The Wife, or a Tale of Mantua," and the old-time popular farce of "The Rough Diamond" embraced the initial performance. The company included the elder Bingham, Sam. Bingham, John Bingham, Joe Downey, C. W. Vincent (under the *nom de theatre* of Tokeley), John Brown, J. R. Price, W. C. Lloyd, A. J. Hoyt, Clifton, Clifford, Collins, Smith, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. John Bingham,

and a Miss Montague. The latter was a novice, and made but one or two appearances. She afterward became the wife of W. E. Cuttrell, who kept a saloon called the Merchants' Exchange, now known as the Union. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ray, who kept a hat store in a little frame building on Nuuanu street, just above where McLean's fire-proof store stood, joined the company shortly after the opening and at the wind-up of Foley's career they went to Australia, where they died several years later, within a few days of each other. The Rays were identified with the first regular dramatic performance given in California, the bill being "The Bandit Chief" and "Love in Humble Life," in both of which pieces Mr. and Mrs. Ray took part on October 18th, 1849, at the Eagle Theatre, Sacramento, there being only one female character in each. Best seats sold for five dollars and three in the pit. Foley's management of the Varieties was brief, extending but a few months at the most, when he made preparations for his departure for Australia on the Hawaiian schooner *Pau*, of which Pierce Haggerty, who had been doing business as a commission merchant in the upper portion of Cody's building on Kāhūmānu street, adjoining Schaefer's store—was the captain and owner. I have reason for believing that Louis Franconi, one of the proprietors of the old Globe Hotel, which stood back from the corner of King and Fort streets, was interested with Foley, in the Varieties. Whether so or not, the latter arranged with his creditors by transferring his interest to Downey and Emmert. It created no surprise, therefore, when Downey, accompanied by several officers and a boat from the U. S. Ship *St. Mary's*, accompanied the *Pau*, outside the reef, where they were to take leave of the Foleys and others on Sunday morning. The party had been making a night of it at the French Hotel on Fort street (formerly the old Government offices), principally at Downey's expense, or rather, as events proved at old Victor's expense, for Downey refused to return with his convenient companions of the night before, whom he had successfully used for the occasion. When the facts of this well-planned exit became known the day follow-

ing there arose a loud wail from a combination of duped creditors. A similar game was also played at the expiration of Ben. Moulton's management the following season, who took from San Francisco the nucleus of a company which included W. H. Wilder, Mrs. Moulton and a Miss Josephine. At the end of the season, the principals secured their return passage by the clipper schooner *Restless*, then a favorite packet under command of the venerable Commodore Paty. Moulton, who was a special messenger for one of the Express companies in early days, bribed the officers of a whaleship that was laying "off-and-on" to watch the movements of the *Restless* as she left the harbor, and when she reached the usual three leagues off-shore, to put him on board of her, which they did in the most successful manner, as it was not unusual for a San Francisco packet to be thus intercepted by a whaleboat bearing mail matter. Moulton was killed in 1862 in front of the Lyceum Theatre on Commercial street, in a quarrel with Joseph Brewer, a circus man who had visited Honolulu on several occasions. It was a case of self-defense, and Brewer, who was an invalid, was legally justified in shooting his powerful adversary. Mrs. Moulton retired from the stage after this and married an individual who kept a grocery store in the locality formerly known as the Mission. Miss Josephine who is dead, married the proprietor of a large tinware and plumbing establishment on Washington street, named Snooks. Wilder made a second visit to Honolulu in September, 1856, with the Graves family, of which Miss Louise was the most talented member. In 1881, he was what is termed a broken-down actor, attached to one of the New York theatres in a minor capacity. Louise Graves became the wife of a Mr. Coe, formerly president of the old Pony Express Company and subsequently a San Francisco School-Director. Her daughter developed into a handsome young lady, strongly resembling her mother in her younger days. She has the reputation of being an accomplished pianiste, and has attracted much attention on several occasions in concert. Frank Mayo, a handsome young fellow who was a member of the Graves com-

pany, has since acquired fame and fortune as the representative of the picturesque American drama "Davy Crockett," which has been a great attraction at the California Theatre for several seasons during my residence in San Francisco. I had almost neglected to mention a split that occurred in the Varieties company in November, following the opening, the elder Bingham and several others returning to the Royal Hawaiian, where Edmund Pillet, from San Francisco, made his appearance as Hamlet on the night of Saturday, the 29th, Bingham appearing as the Ghost, Clifton as Horatio, and Mrs. Fiddes (formerly Miss Cawes, of the London Theatres) as the Queen. "The Lady of Lyons" was also given as an after-piece, Pillet appearing as Claud, and Miss Josephine making her first appearance on any stage as Pauline. She eventually became quite a favorite in London where she made her debut at Astley's Amphitheatre, May 16, 1864, in "The Spy of the Republic." In June, 1870, in conjunction with her husband, Dominick Murray, she played an engagement at Maguire's old Opera House. The last I heard of her was in London, a few years since, where she threatened to make her appearance as Mazeppa. Mrs. Fiddes gave several concerts during her sojourn in Honolulu, one of which, on the evening of October 31st, 1853, was quite a fashionable event, as on that occasion, Miss Emma Rooke (late Dowager-Queen Emma) made her appearance and was escorted to the stage by Prince Liholiho (Kamehameha IV), and Mrs. Fiddes, the latter presiding at the piano.

The Backus minstrels occupied the old Hawaiian on two occasions within a year, their first visit, en route from San Francisco to Australia, being in August, 1855. On their return to the United States an article appeared in an Eastern paper giving a sensational account of their Honolulu experience and reception, and among other things, an outrageous reflection was cast upon the Missionary element and church-goers generally. The venerable *Friend* took up the matter and handed the subject in fine style. Backus later became part proprietor of a popular minstrel organization in

New York. Lambert F. Beatty, who visited Honolulu in November, 1855, with a company including Mrs. Beatty, Miss Eloise, Miss Immel, James Carden, W. C. Lloyd (in 1881, the efficient stage-manager of the Tivoli Garden Opera House), Johnnie Rowe and several others. George Galloway left a whaleship and joined this company, making his first appearance on any stage under Beatty's management. Walter Bray, whom I supposed until recently was an old stager, deserted from a whaleship and was hid away for several days after the departure of his vessel in the lumber room of the theatre, and he and Galloway stuck to the stage and branched out into the minstrel business, in which Bray gained some distinction. He became the inmate of an Eastern Insane Asylum several months since. Beatty, on his return to California in January, 1860, drifted into the interior as manager of a traveling company. He died in June, 1871, at Olympia, Puget Sound. Little Johnnie Rowe, as he was generally called, was a noted character from the fact that he came to California in early days with Col. Stevenson's famous regiment of New York Volunteers, and was the original Pauline in California of a performance of "The Lady of Lyons" at a mining camp in Sonoma, in 1849. At the time of his death, which resulted from lock-jaw in 1868, I think it was, Rowe was engaged in the milk business in Honolulu. To return to the old Varieties again, I am inclined to the impression that the wound which J. H. Brown received from a dagger, in Foley's time, was not inflicted by himself, as was generally supposed, but by Mrs. Foley. Mr. Brown, I am aware, has always been reticent and evasive when any allusion has been made to the subject, for which he undoubtedly had excellent reasons. It is only a short time since that the matter was referred to by an eye-witness, whose veracity I have no reason to doubt. Mr. and Mrs. Foley separated some time after reaching Australia, and when I last heard of the lady she was the leading attraction of an insignificant strolling company that made periodical raids through the smaller towns of New Zealand. Foley married a circus-rider. Several months ago a young Australian actress named Kate Foley, said to be his daughter,

arrived in San Francisco. As these reminiscences have extended much beyond the limit intended, I must summarize the remainder of my material in order to mention those who have acquired more or less prominence on the Honolulu stage.

The talented and eccentric Walter Montgomery who sojourned quite a while in Honolulu, en route from Australia to San Francisco in 1870, became manager of the Gaiety Theatre, London, for a short season the year following, where he made his last appearance as Gloster, in "Richard III." He committed suicide by shooting himself Sept. 1st, 1871, in his 44th year. The cause assigned is said to have been the discovery that he had married a woman who had a husband living at the time in Boston. She returned to the United States, and after a career on the stage under the name of Winetta Montague, during which her beauty attracted more attention than her talents. In January, 1876, she made her first San Francisco appearance at the opening of the Grand Opera House, and in June, 1877, she died of consumption in a New York hospital. Miss Rose Evans was another celebrity whose eccentricities attracted much attention in Honolulu and elsewhere. Like Montgomery, the lady was an American, although brought up in England, where she died March 8th, 1875, at Newcastle, where she made her last appearance at the Lyne Theatre, about a week previous to her death, as the Princess in the pantomime of "Alladin." The celebrated comedian, Charles Matthews, who was also en route to San Francisco in 1871, was persuaded to give an entertainment under the impression that the King would honor him with his presence, and great was his disgust on learning that His Majesty (Kamehameha V) was unable to attend. He died in London at the ripe old age of 74, June 24, 1878, and appeared on the stage until within several months previous. Mme. Agatha States, whose operatic season was much enjoyed in Honolulu on her first visit in the latter part of 1871, while en route to Australia, died suddenly in New York, Sept. 2nd, 1874. Her sister, Alicia Mandeville, who accompanied her to Australia, was drowned off Cape Flattery, together with an elder sister,

by the foundering of the steamer *Pacific*, on the night of Nov. 4th, 1875. Mme. Marie Duet-Leroy, who visited Honolulu several times in company with her husband, J. H. Leroy, died in San Francisco, April 6th, 1881, of paralysis. Her husband dropped dead while playing cards on the night of Sept. 15th, 1878, heart disease being the cause. Frank Jones, the popular song-and-dance man who appeared in conjunction with Daniel E. Bandman, Millie Palmer (Mrs. Bandman) Joseph Raynor, Maggie Knight and others, early in 1871, at the old Hawaiian, became recognized as a variety star in the East. His wife is known as Alice Montague, a serio-comic singer. As a girl in Honolulu, she was known as Alice Greene. Raynor died in New Zealand or Australia. Maggie Knight became a popular soubrette in Australia, where Bandman located. Mrs. Bandman separated from him and went to England. Annis Montague-Turner, the Hawaiian nightingale, has become an immense operatic favorite in Australia, and with her husband⁴ is liable to remain there for some time. Charles B. Welles, who was twice the manager of a California company in Honolulu not long since, is, at this writing leading man at one of the Philadelphia theatres. Miss Nellie Holbrook and Willie Simms, who often speak of their very pleasant experience in Honolulu, recently supported W. E. Sheridan in his famous rendition of King Lear at Baldwin's Theatre, and are now making an extended tour of the Pacific Slope with him. Now that Honolulu is able to boast of a handsome and comfortable theatre, I have reason to think the casual visits of respectable talent will not be quite so limited as hitherto, especially as there is an increasing demand for American professionals in Australia. Before closing this very imperfect and rambling article, I must not neglect to mention my esteemed friend, W. T. Porter, the talented scenic artist, whose excellent work on the new theatre is so highly spoken of by visitors from Honolulu. The gentleman has been for some time scenic artist of Baldwin's Theatre, and always alludes to his Honolulu visit with enthusiasm.

4—Mr. Turner died in New Zealand during an operatic tour in 1894, since which time Mrs. Montague-Turner has alternated her residence between Honolulu and San Francisco.

EARLY SANDALWOOD TRADE: HAWAIIAN VERSION.

THE following notes relating to the early sandalwood trade of these islands are of interest as connected with our paper on this subject in last year's issue. For the most part they are the literal translations of accounts given by the native historian S. M. Kamakau, and selections from "Fragments of Hawaiian History" recently met with in early numbers of the *Kuokoa* and carefully translated for the *Annual*.

KAMAKAU'S ACCOUNT.

About the sixth or seventh year after Kamehameha's arrival at Oahu with his peleleu fleet, numbers of vessels engaged in trade with Manila and Macao arrived, whose captains assured Kamehameha and the chiefs that the fragrant sandalwood was of great value, and was much in demand in Macao and all other parts of China. Therefore Kamehameha quickly commanded that the mountains of Oahu be searched for it, and on being found and brought in it was declared by the foreigners that Hawaii possessed the fragrant wood. Captains McCook, Ogden, "Kawilpott," Winship, Bartow, and Davis took large quantities of it to Canton and Macao, and brought back much goods. The kind of goods brought here in quantity to trade for the sandalwood comprised various kinds of prints, cotton, mixed piece goods and clothing. [The list of names given are of kinds or qualities of goods so long out of market and fashion as to be quite unknown to the island trade of today.—Ed.]

When Kamehameha removed to Hawaii, on reaching Kani-aukani he sent the sandalwood cutters into the mountain forests of Kona and Kau, and gave them clothing and mamaki kapa, and furnished them with plenty of food and fish (ka ai a me ka ia). The conveying of it (the sandalwood) to the ports of shipment was by the common people of the districts.

And thus it was in Kohala and Hamakua. In like manner did all the chiefs in sending their people to hew sandalwood.

In consequence of the number of chiefs and people devoted to the cutting of this wood and conveying it to the various shipping points, a severe famine ensued which extended from Hawaii to Kauai. * * * Kamehameha observing this charged the chiefs and people that they be not so absorbed in sandalwood gathering, and thereupon kapued it to (or for) the government. He directed that the chiefs and people should till the soil, and he himself engaged in cultivating the ground and likewise directed those about him. The field of his personal farming, called Kuaheua, is situate above Kai-lua, in Kona, and it is said that afterwards, for many years, it was marked by the non-appearance of any weeds. * * *

Shortly after the death of Kahalaia (in 1826) the King Kaulikeaouli with his chiefs, retainers, young marines, and certain others set out to collect sandalwood above Waialua adjoining Waimea; above at Kolokini and Waoala; at Aikanaka and Kaloka; above Makaleha and also above Mokuleia. At the time of the king's cutting of sandalwood at Waialua he was but thirteen years of age, but prompt and business like. * * *

At this expedition much sandalwood was obtained and three-masted vessels conveyed it to Honolulu. The balance was loaded on the Portuguese three-master, and the *Kaaimoanui*, belonging to the king, was filled to the full. Manuia and Mr. Roberts, a young Englishman belonging to Boki, were sent in charge of the cargoes to Macao, China. But in the taking of the sandalwood vessels to China they learned not its value. Manuia sustained a loss and sold it and the king's vessel and returned with Mr. Roberts on Captain Cole's ship. * * *

FROM FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY.

Some years before the arrival of Alex. Adams¹ search was made in the mountain forests for sandalwood. Because of

1 Captain Alex. Adams arrived at the islands in 1816.

the fragrance of the naio² it was supposed that it would meet the demands, therefore, this variety of wood was taken to China, but found to be worthless. In consequence of this the iliahi was assured to be the wood wanted, whereupon diligent search in the forest stretches of these islands was made, and there was sent on certain American vessels this desired kind of wood. There were three three-masted vessels which sailed for China, and each vessel took several natives to help on the voyage and in their discharge at China.

Upon the return of the vessels they anchored off Mamala³ while the boats passed on from Ulaka⁴ to Pakaka⁵. The boats were gaily decorated, and the men wore soldiers' red coats and had shiny hats on their heads. They were thought to be foreign man-o-war's men when in fact they were the returned Hawaiians from China. Men, women and children gazed at them from below Kakaako, Pakaka and other places, as they strolled about, for it was the first known of these new things in Honolulu. "Wonderful indeed"! was the expression of the time. But these and all other things of the kind were Kamehameha's.

Being assured that the sandalwood of these islands had real value, large numbers of the people throughout the group were sent to collect it, and it became the article of trade. And because of this, vessels came to these harbors continuously from that time. It was thought that upon Kamehameha's removing to Hawaii a large increase in sandalwood trading vessels would follow, for these captains took frequent cargoes of it to China whereby, it was said, their owners became very wealthy. And thus it probably was with the majority of the vessels which traded for sandalwood at the various ports. * *

It is said that an agreement was made between the king and the captain that conveyed the chiefs in their inter-island

2 Bastard sandalwood—*Myoporum sandwicense*.

3 The anchorage outside the spar buoy.

4 Light house point.

5 Robinson's point.

travels, to load up the *Lelepali*⁶ with sandalwood and dispose of it and the vessel, for it was becoming old. This plan was carried out and a foreigner of good standing was placed in charge thereof and sailed for China. * * *

In due time there returned here the one who took the *Keoua Lelepali* with sandalwood to China, and it is said he placed in the hands of the king \$10,000. If the report is true there is ground for belief in the foresight of the king in his course with the vessels and Americans, as has been shown.

ODD NAMED LOCALITIES.

AN EARLY instrument of record, conveying certain property in the town of Lahaina, Maui, locates it by terms of a decidedly nautical flavor, no doubt well known then when it was so frequented by whaleships, but now lost and forgotten.

Like names were applied to various locations in Honolulu, along in the "early fifties," which are recalled by the above incident and clearly indicates, like Lahaina's, their source of origin.

BLACK SEA was that portion of Honolulu lying back of King and Maunakea streets, toward the stream.

JAPAN SEA comprised the upper part of Maunakea street toward the Nuuanu stream.

YELLOW SEA lay back of the Commercial Hotel, corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets up to Kukui lane.

CHINA SEA was that portion of the town which lay on both sides of Smith street, between Hotel and Beretania streets.

CAPE HORN comprised the Kaumakapili block.

COW BAY was off Maunakea street and extended to the stream, and was reached by a lane leading by Liberty Hall, known to some as *Bugle Alley*.

MOSQUITO BAY lay in the rear of Dudoit's (later Dickson's) premises, reached by a lane off Beretania street.

6 Known also as *Keoua Lelepali*.

BURIAL CAVES OF HAWAII.

Written for the Hawaiian Annual by S. Andwich.

EARLY proclivities for searching out small caves in the hills of eastern Massachusetts, or making like hiding places in sandhills and haymows was not a bad schooling for the cave hunting experiences in Hawaii with which I was favored some years later, since those boyhood pranks—with the weirdness and fear induced by the recital of ghost and goblin stories which seem to many, as then to myself, to be the natural topic of entertainment in such dark places—proved essential helps.

Once our uncanny stories become very real, for in trying to reach our cave through its narrow entrance we suddenly met an old black cat that was as much frightened at the meeting as we were, and as quickly determined to get out by jumping over my body, as she did, leaving the marks of teeth and claws upon me as a souvenir to this day. While my Hawaiian experiences may not have left like indelible impressions, they have left memories which, also, can not be effaced.

On coming to these islands and hearing of the burial caves of Hawaii, I longed to find and visit them. It was, however, several years before I found any of real interest, and might not have done so then but for a chance acquaintance made with an old Hawaiian who had been a retainer in the service of an alii, or high chief. We were a party of three, at this time, and under his guidance we found several caves of great interest. I believe but few people have been so fortunate as ourselves in the number of interesting caves visited.

We found a few caves which had not been used much for the purpose of burying the dead; but this only stimulated our desire to find a true burial cave. For a long time we were doomed to disappointment. Rumors came to us now and then of ancient burial caves here and there, especially along the southern coast of Hawaii; but we could find no one who knew, or would tell, of

their exact location. We used to believe this to be pretended ignorance, but have since concluded such was not the case, as it seems to have been the custom to confide the place of burial to only one friend and often only under the strongest promise of secrecy, for fear of the remains of their dead being disturbed by their enemies, or their bones being used for making fish-hooks.

At last, early in July, just a quarter of a century ago, we were rewarded by finding an old Hawaiian, who yielded to our persuasions and agreed to show us where caves used for the burial of chiefs and priests could be found. Accordingly on the following day at day-break we started, and at eventide we returned, bringing a treasure for the hunter of relics, in the shape of a large stone axe which we had good reason to believe was used by Kamehameha I., or one of his followers. We also brought back an old pipe and a few other trinkets, besides the report of the discovery of a large cave which had never been explored.

We rejoiced at our discovery and at once planned to profit thereby on the first moonlight night possible. We were obliged to go at night, for the old Hawaiian who acted as guide insisted that any expedition to such caves as he was about to show us, should be in secret. To the present day, I believe he intended that the location of the caves should not be remembered by us, as the landmarks were not plain and only a person with a good memory for locations would ever be able to return to one of them again.

We started at dusk and rode for some fifteen miles. At first we traveled along a road lined on either side by fields of cane in all stages of growth. Soon the ground became dry and rocky. There was no vegetation of any kind, though there were many evidences of cultivation in early days, giving proof of the large population which Hawaii must have had at one time.

We soon came to a great heiau where in the past, and possibly within the memory of some then living, human sacrifices were offered to the gods. There was the great stone wall many feet high still standing, and the great sacrificial stone was pointed out to us.

Leaving this interesting place, we proceeded south. The full moon and cloudless sky, caused the sea to look like glistening silver, and even showed the outlines of Maui in the distance. We rode onward talking cheerfully as we went. Our horses were fresh and the miles sped past. After riding for about eight miles, we came to a ravine. In this we found the opening of the first cave not far from the road. We lit our lanterns and prepared for our first trip underground. As the cave was not a large one, we did not use thread or anything else to help us in finding our way out. This cave consisted of a single room about sixteen feet either way, with a low ceiling not over ten feet high. The floor was irregular, with shelves or ledges on the sides. The cave had not been used for burial purposes for many years, and there were no signs of the modern method of burial or of any coffins; but in this cave we found the large stone axe before mentioned and also the pipe and Hawaiian skates, I should call them; but did not discover anything new on this night. We since learned that this cave had a sub-cave much more interesting and entered by means of a small opening in the floor, which was covered by a large flat stone. We noticed the stone but did not then think to try to remove it. We were told and believe truly that in the lower cave, more valuable relics were to be found which belonged to a chief of Kamehameha.

Our stay here, however, was short, having but little time, as the cave which was the real object of our journey was several miles away.

We continued our way over the lava rocks which were not only free from any sign of vegetation, but worn smooth by animal travel. Our way lay about a mile from the shore and we expected to find the cave in the side of some hill or ravine.

After traveling for about six or eight miles farther we were stopped and told that the cave should be near and sure enough, after a few minutes search we found a small hole not much larger than a barrel, which we were told was the mouth of the cave.

After a little discussion as to the best way of getting out again, we lowered one of our lanterns into the cave. The sight did not tend to reassure us as only more hole, deeper and darker, met

our eyes; but we followed our lantern, at first going nearly straight down and then at a sharp angle to the right for thirty feet or more (crawling on our stomachs). Then another turn to the left. After going a short distance the passage began to enlarge, and we came to a small room, which we thought was the cave proper, but it proved to be only a hall or vestibule.

After another comparatively short crawl we found ourselves in a large cave. There seemed to be a current of fresh air which came, probably, from an opening by the sea. The roof, floor and sides were of lava which looked fresh as if from a flow of yesterday; it was in many grotesque forms and bright colors which perhaps gave the early Hawaiians the idea of coloring found in many of the kapas in the cave and worked in patterns similar to the lava of the roof. This cave, like the smaller one, was evidently not of recent use, as we found nothing of iron, other metal, or wood work except such as was done with the sharp stones of the ancient people of Hawaii.

I do not believe burials had been made for one hundred years or more. Of course, the real interest in the cave was not in the lava flow or the winding passage, or even in the large room itself, which was about sixty feet wide and over fifty feet high, (and during the night we traveled not less than two miles without counting small caves and side passages), but in the wonderful work of man's hand and the work of the great leveler of all mankind. Here the bones of chief and priest lay side by side with those of their most humble followers. The bones were laid in great piles and bundles, and but for the fact that they were wrapped in many thicknesses of kapa, they might have been mistaken for packages of Japanese rice, ready for shipment. I think there were over a thousand of these bundles, a few of which we opened and found the bones remarkably well preserved. The dry air and I suppose the thick kapa coverings made so good a non-conductor that decay had never entered there. It was evident from the condition of the bones that the flesh had been removed from them and the bones disjoined before being put in their strange caskets. There were some that were

not dismembered, and these we took to be the chiefs or priests, as near them, such relics as we obtained were found.


Around the neck of one was a hair lei, so dear to them, and an emblem of rank. We found idols, pipes, round stones for games, poi-pounders, kapa-pounders, stone axes, spears, stone lamps, and other articles of much interest. One thing that interested us very much among the bundles, covered as before mentioned with many thicknesses of kapa about four by five feet square, (in some cases more than twenty kapa being used in a single bundle), was a perfectly preserved body of a child about three years of age. The form and features were perfect; forming as perfect a mummy as ever came from Egyptian burial places. If only her lips could tell the tale of her short life, how interested we should have been!

We left her there with her fathers. As it was now nearly morning we left the melancholy chamber of the dead and were glad to be above ground once more. In the light of the moon now dying in the west, a somewhat serious party, we returned to our homes.

Later we found other caves; some on the sides of steep precipices, reached only by feats of great daring or danger, as also one large one whose mouth was covered by the sea, but none quite so interesting as this cave of Hawaii.

A VISIT TO WAIMEA, OAHU.

SCENE OF THE DAEDALUS TRAGEDY OF MAY, 1792.

N the northern shore of the island of Oahu, on the route of the railway between Waialua and Kahuku point, lies the once verdant and picturesque, but now barren and almost deserted valley of Waimea. In early years it was populous and fruitful, and until comparative recent times was a famed and charming spot.

Like its namesake on Kauai, Waimea has the distinction of being the first place, on Oahu, of communication with foreigners, as the *Discovery* and *Resolution* on their way to Kauai, after the death of Captain Cook, touched here February 27, 1779, in search of a watering place. The scene impressed the narrator as follows:

"* * * The sight of a fine river, running through a deep valley, induced us to come to an anchor in thirteen fathoms water with a sandy bottom, * * * the mouth of the river bearing southeast half east, one mile distant * * * We were much disappointed to find the water had a brackish taste, for two hundred yards up the river, owing to the marshy ground through which it empties itself into the sea. Beyond this, it was perfectly fresh and formed a fine running stream, along the side of which I walked till I came to the conflux of two small rivulets that branched to the right and left of a remarkably steep and romantic mountain. The banks of this river, and indeed the whole we saw of the northwest part of Oahu, are well cultivated and full of villages; and the face of the country is uncommonly beautiful and picturesque."¹

Another early writer gives this description of it: "The valley of Waimea, through which a stream from the mountainous interior winds its way to the ocean, is almost environed by mountains rising beautifully on three sides of it, one behind another, from the seaside to the interior, and exhibiting a fine picturesque amphitheatre, with hamlets, trees and plantations."²

Though small in area the valley was noted for the quality and productiveness of its products. The choice quality of its pink taro is said to have secured Waimea the monopoly of the *alii* (chief) trade, and became known in market as royal poi; its oranges vied with those of Kona for choiceness, while the waters of its bay, to the present time, have been noted as being favored of Kuula—the Hawaiian fishermen's deity—for the quantity and superiority of its fish.

¹ Cook's *Voyages*, London, 1784, Vol. III, p. 87.

² Bingham's *Sandwich Islands*, p. 295.

These, with various other incidents which many readers of the *Annual* may recall, as also the prominence it holds in island tradition, have combined to make this one of the famous spots of Oahu's history, the most important of which was the unfortunate tragedy attending the visit of Vancouver's store ship, *Dædalus*, May 11, 1792, the second foreign arrival at this place, in the unprovoked attack by the natives upon the boat's crew which had landed in quest of water, and the murder of Lieutenant Hergest, the commander; Astronomer Gooch and one seaman.

About three years ago the Hawaiian Historical Society assumed the laudable duty of locating the notable spots or landmarks of Hawaiian history, so that in due time suitable tablets might be erected at such localities to commemorate the circumstance or event connected therewith. Deeming the sad incident above referred to as rendering Waimea entitled to such recognition lent the writer additional interest to a pleasurable journey.

First thought might deem it a waste of time to think of obtaining any information of interest or value in connection with that sad occurrence at this late day, yet that was the principal object in mind in a recent visit to this interesting valley; combining research study with vacation pleasure, hoping thereby to secure sufficient information from the resident patriarch of the village—himself a descendant of early Waimeans—that would identify the landing place of the watering party, and the locality of the murderous attack, and if the data obtained may be relied upon—and there is no reason why our informant should be misleading—the effort was not wholly void of success.

A white sand beach, noted for its white and speckled scallop sea shells, (*Pecten russatus*(?) Reeve,) found at certain seasons of the year, now closes entirely the mouth of the stream as it has for a number of years past, except when heavy freshets force a temporary outlet for its pent up waters. In ancient times it is said, there was open water from the sea shore to near the fork of the valley, so that canoes came up this waterway freely, and it was up this inlet that the boat of the *Dædalus* coursed, said our informant, and landed its party near the western branch stream at a place known as Kaiamoana. A short distance inland

from this landing place, at the base of Kaluahole, a bluff on the western or Waialua side of the valley, was pointed out as the spot where the attack on the officers and two seamen occurred and one sailor killed, while still further inland, about abreast of Kalihee, the central bluff dividing the valley, at a place called Kapa'u, was where the officers were murdered, from whence their bodies were borne to a distant heiau, according to native authorities.

Some readers may be unaware of the fact that on the top of Keanaloo, the eastern bluff of the valley overlooking the narrow stretch of lowland shore, is located the ruins of one of the celebrated heiaus of this island, known as Puu-o-Mahuka, the dedicatory fires of which are said to have been felt on distant Kauai. This temple is further said to be identified with Kaopulupulu, the martyr Kahuna of prophetic power, whose death at the behest of Kahahana the Moi of Oahu was the cause of his overthrow by Kahekili the Moi of Maui in 1782.³ It seems most probable that this was the distant heiau to which the bodies of the murdered officers were borne, rather than to Mokuleia, some twelve miles to the westward, as erroneously stated by one writer, for no evidence can be found of any ancient temple in that part of the district. There were three, if not more, within this distance, one of which was near the western point of Waimea, but all lacked the renown of Puu-o-Mahuku and, furthermore, this latter was within reach of the avenging guns of the *Dædalus*.

But this once populous and fruitful valley has suffered many changes with the march of time, and fatalists would say that retribution had pursued Waimea with unrelenting hand. The denuding of its upland forest has rendered its valley slopes susceptible to frequent damage by floods in the winter seasons, and the tremendous freshets of 1898 put an end to the agricultural enterprise of its remnant of people by washing out to sea the growing taro from terraced banks; the coffee, orange and other fruit trees planted along its slopes, and filling up its taro patches and the bed of its streams with debris, rocks and boulders, several

³ The Polynesian Race, by Abraham Fornander; London, 1880, Vol. II, p. 222.

feet deep. As though this was not misfortune enough, houses and other property were also swept away and three lives lost in the effort to rescue personal effects from the mad-rushing torrent which also carried away the government bridge and seriously damaged that of the Railway Company. Evidences of this devastation still exist, and will remain for many years to come.

The remaining residents in the village, which is near the shore, are few, comprising mostly Japanese, with a few Hawaiians, whose principal occupation is that of fishing. On the east side of the valley, above the bridge, an attempt at sweet potato cultivation is in progress, but nothing further in agriculture is to be seen. The gathering of sea shells by the native women and children in the dazzling glare of their white sand beach, and making them up into hat bands and belts, for souvenirs, helps them to eke out a precarious living.

THE HEIAU (TEMPLE) OF KUPOPOLO.

AND INCIDENTALLY OTHERS.

A SUBSEQUENT visit to the locality of the preceding narrative for a few corroborative particulars, afforded an opportunity that was readily availed of to investigate certain points set forth in the account of the Hawaiian prophesy, "The land is given to the sea," as published in the *Annual* for 1904, more particularly the heiau (temple) of Kohokuwelowelo for priests only, at Punanue, where Kaopulupulu, the famous priest, and his son, is said to have made a short stay in crossing through Waialua.

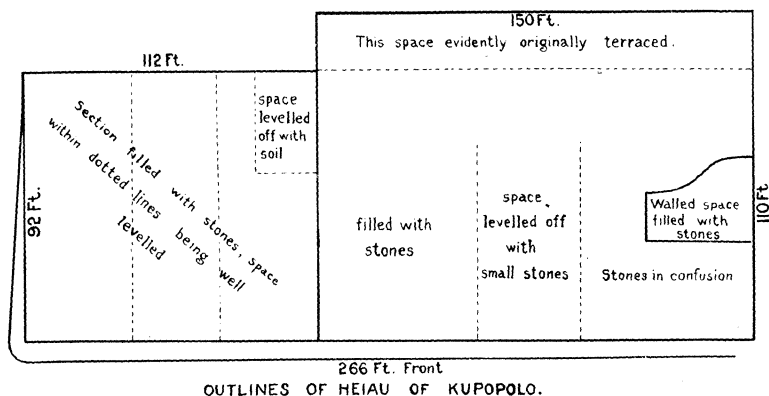
Contrary to the maxim of "never expose your ignorance," we have ever been ready to admit ours for the sake of gaining knowledge, hence, never having heard of a Hawaiian temple devoted solely to, or for, the priests, the occasion was seized for the enlightenment of our ignorant mind on the antiquities and folk lore of the land we live in. But we were doomed to disappoint-

ment and will have to grope on in our ignorance still, for though the location was readily found—situate about midway between Haleiwa and Waimea,—no clue to the temple named was discovered. The many stone enclosures of Puanue gave evidence in early times of a populous village, confirming old residents' statements, and was not, nor ever had been, a heiau land, for temples were not erected amid habitations but rather apart from them. Furthermore, the myth character of this portion of the tradition was deemed conclusive upon learning that the name given as that of the temple for priests only is said to have been that of Kaopulupulu's own place at Waimea.

The unraveling of this myth of the temple of Kahokuwelowelo led, however, to the important discovery of one called Kupopolo, situated near the western point of Waimea, close to the Waialua boundary. It is some four miles distant from the Haleiwa hotel, on the upper side of the road, and in plain view, and had doubtless been looked upon by all visitors and many residents of the district as an old cattle pen, but which upon investigation was readily seen to be a construction of far different character.

Upon learning of its location, enquiry at the hotel elicited nothing relative to it, but with the readiness of an enthusiast in discoveries, Manager Bidgood joined in the trip of search and investigation, that he might have personal knowledge thereof for the benefit of future guests of his hostelry, and materially aided the expedition by taking the measurements for the accompanying sketch.

With a native guide impressed into service from a party of fishermen met with along the shore, we had no difficulty in finding the object of our search, but of any particulars concerning it he knew absolutely nothing, though belonging to Waimea, except that the stones of the structure was said, traditionally, to have been brought by the Menehunes from Kaena point, a distance of fifteen miles,—evidently another myth.



OUTLINES OF HEIAU OF KUPOPOLO.

This heiau of Kuopolo stands out clear on gently sloping pasture land some three hundred yards from the road, and about midway between it and the base of the bluff terminating the high land cane culture of the Waialua Agricultural Co. not far from the turn into Waimea valley. Its front wall stands from six to eight feet high, according to the slope of the land, and runs back to about four feet high in the rear. It lies parallel with the shore line, northeast and southwest; its front wall measuring 266 feet along the base. It is composed of two separate enclosures, the northern one being 112 by 92 feet and the southern one adjoining, 150 by 110 feet, the two embracing an area of about four-sevenths of an acre. The front wall seems to be of double construction, a base some four feet high running its entire length and around its northern end, above, and about three feet within which rise the walls proper.

For its age and exposed situation it was found to be fairly well preserved, and upon climbing its walls, built up of compact¹ laid lava stones, evidently from the vicinity, we were impressed with its size as exceeding that of Puukohola, the famous heiau at Kawaihae, Hawaii, constructed just at the completion of Kamehameha's conquest of that island, the dimensions of

¹ Hawaiians never used plaster or other adhesive substance in their stone structures.

which as described by Ellis, in his "Tour of Hawaii," are given as 224 feet long by 100 feet wide.

As seen in the plan a division wall—which is higher than the outer walls—divides the temple into two sections, northern and southern, the former of which is nearly square. Both sections are filled to the height of the main or outer walls with rounded unbroken stones, the central third part of each being well leveled off with small flat and broken stones filling in the chinks, while those in the ends of each division were in a loose and confused state, especially the southern end, as was also a curved walled-in enclosure on the southern end, thirty feet from the front wall. This latter, with a number of uniform piles of stones in this larger division, was quite noticeable and may have much significance, though it may possibly be the result of relic searching in days long past, or it may have been an attempt at its demolition following an edict of Kaahumanu's in 1822, when she burned all the idols found on Hawaii, followed by the destruction of some temples.

Our informant said it was done by road builders, many years ago, who broke away the steps which formerly existed at the southwest end, and, with many stones from the inner part of the heiau, were taken to construct that portion of the road bed that runs along the beach, because they were handy together. But a casual glance along the neighboring shore indicates that ample material for such purpose exists nearer at hand, and a like condition doubtless existed then. Still, if his statement is correct, then it is not improbable that the outer walls have been reduced from their original height, probably that of the division wall.

From examination the only way of approach seems to be in a tumbled down outer wall rounding the northern corner as being probably the entry-way for the priests into the inner temple, which was this northern section, for at the southwest corner of this division is a small space leveled off with soil, of a size for, and was most likely to have been the place, where the priest's house for consulting his oracles, stood.

The curved section near the middle southern wall of the larger division already mentioned may have been the main

entrance leading to the outer portion of the temple, which would account for its departure from the right angle form of all other parts of the structure. The rest of this division is open ground, with the appearance of a rear terrace running its entire length, where probably stood huts for the priest and his assistants, as required in some heiau enclosures.²

So far as can be learned there is little similarity in the ground plan of the remaining heiaus known to exist throughout the islands, and this confirms the statement of Kamakau, the historian, "that they varied in shape, being square, oblong, and round in form; of no uniform plan, save those constructed by an ancient priest named Moi, but each according to the design of the kaula, or prophets."

No little interest has been awakened by the rediscovery of this apparently overlooked and forgotten heiau, and for various reasons. In the first place its fair condition and large size gives even now, a faint idea of its ancient purpose; second, it would likely be the easiest of restoration to its probable original plan with least expense, and third, its location of easy access, by rail, affords an object lesson already too rare to visitors and residents interested in the study of Hawaiian antiquities.

In the latter part of the reign of Kalakaua an act was passed "to authorize the Hawaiian government to acquire and preserve the ancient heiaus and puuhonuas, or the sites or remains thereof," but nothing, so far, has come of it, not even the compilation of a list of those remaining throughout the islands.

As a public attraction and Promotion Committee asset the directors of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Haleiwa hotel will no doubt welcome any scientific aid toward its restoration. To this end a representative committee of the Hawaiian Historical Society, with others, were invited to visit the ruins some weeks later, conducted by Manager F. C. Smith, of the Oahu Railway, and Secretary E. M. Boyd, of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and two interesting hours were spent in examining its condition and peculiar features. As a result the consensus of opinion fa-

² Legends and Myths of Hawaii, page 45.

vored its preservation by careful repair of all its broken walls to their first state, but as to its restoration there was too little in evidence to convey a clear idea of what the original detail plan of the heiau had been to advise such a step at this time. Its preservation will pave the way therefor whenever further study and insight in Hawaiian temple structures of this class, or rank, may direct. Such a course would not detract from its historic value; in fact a deeper interest ever prevails over well kept ruins than can be maintained on false restorations.

Waialua possesses another ruined heiau, named Onehane, situated on the slope of one of the spurs of Kaala, directly back of the Waialua Agricultural Co.'s mill, but so dilapidated and overgrown with lantana as renders it difficult to obtain a fair idea of its size.

On the summit of the ridge overlooking Kaena point is still another heiau, called Kuokala, said by the natives of Waianae to have been built by the migrates from Kauai when they first peopled this Island of Oahu.

KAALA AND KAAIALII.

A Legend of Lanai.

Condensed from the *Nu Hou* version of 1873.

BORDERING upon the land of Kealia, on the southwest coast of Lanai, where was a pahonua, or place of refuge, are the remains of Kaunolu; an ancient heiau, or temple. Its ruins lie within the mouth of a deep ravine, whose extending banks run out into the sea and form a bold, bluff-bound bay. On the top of the western bank there is a stone-paved platform, called the kuaha. Outside of this, and separated by a narrow alley way, there runs a broad high wall, which quite encircles the kuaha. Other walls and structures lead down the bank, and the slope is terraced and paved down to the tide-worn stones of the ever sounding shore.

At the beach there is a break; a great block of the bluff has been rent away by some earth shake, and stands out like a lone tower, divided from the main by a gulf of the sea. Its high walls beetle from their tops, upon which neither man nor goat can climb. But you can behold on the flat summit of this islet bluff portions of ancient work, of altars and walls, and no doubt a part of the mainland temple, to which this fragment once was joined. But man can visit this lone tower's top no more, and his feet can never climb its overhanging walls.

Inland from the temple there are many remains of the huts of the people of the past. The stone foundations, the enclosures for swine, the round earth ovens, and other traces of a throng of people, cover many acres of beach and hill-side. This was a town, famed as an abode of gods and a refuge for those who fled for their lives; but it drew its people mainly through the fame of its fishing ground, which swarmed with the varied life of the Hawaiian seas.

To this famed fishing ground came the great hero of Hawaii, to tax the deep, when he had subdued this and the other isles. He came with his fleets of war canoes; with his faithful koas or fighting men; with his chiefs, and priests, and women, and their trains. He had a house here. Upon the craggy bluff that forms the eastern bank of the bay there is a lonely pa, or wall, and stones of an ancient fort, overlooking the temple, town and bay.

Kamehameha came to Kealia for sport rather than for worship. Who so loved to throw the maika ball, or hurl the spear, or thrust aside the many javelins flung at his naked chest, as the chief of Kohala? He rode gladly on the crests of the surf waves. He delighted to drive his canoe alone out into the storm. He fought with the monsters of the deep, as well as with men. He captured the great shark that abounds in the bay; and he would clutch in the fearful grip of his hands the deadly eel or snake of these seas, the terror of fish and men.

When this warrior king came to Kaunolu, the islanders

thronged to the shore to pay homage to the great chief, and to lay at the feet of their sovereign, as was their wont, the products of the isle: the taro, the yam, the pala, the cocoanut, ohelo, banana and sweet potato. They piled up a mound of food before the door of the king's pakui, along with a clamorous multitude of fat poi-fed dogs, and of fathom long swine.

Besides this tribute of the men, the workers of the land, the women filled the air with the sweet odors of their floral offerings. The maidens were twined from head to waist with leis or wreathes of the nauu, which is Lanai's own lovely jessamine—a rare gardenia, whose sweet aroma ladens the breeze, and leads you to the bush when seeking it afar off. These garlands were fastened to the plaited pili thatch of the king's pakui; they were placed on the necks of the young warriors, who stood around the chief; and around his royal brows they twined an odorous crown of maile.

The brightest of the girlish throng who stood before the dread "Lord of the Isles" was Kaala, or Sweet Scented, whose fifteen suns had just burnished her sweet brown face with a soft golden gloss; and her large, round, tender eyes knew yet no wilting fires. Her neck and arms, and all of her young body not covered by the leafy pa-u, was tinted with a soft sheen like unto a rising moon. Her skin glowed with the glory of youth, and mingled its delicate odor of health with the blooms of the groves, so that the perfume of her presence received fittingly the name of Fragrance.

In those rude days the island race was sound and clean. The supple round limbs were made bright and strong by the constant bath and the temperate breeze. They were not cumbered with clothing; they wore no long, sweating gowns, but their smooth shining skins reflected back their sun, which gave them such a rich and dusky charm.

Perhaps such a race cannot long wear all our gear and live. They are best clothed with sea foam, or with the garlands of their groves. How sweetly blend the brown and green; and when young, soft, amber-tinted cheeks, glowing with the crim-

son tide beneath, are wreathed with the odorous evergreens of the isles, you see the poesy of our kind, and the sweet, wild grace that dwelt in the Eden Paradise.

The sweet Kaala stood mindless of harm, as the playful breeze rustled the long blades of the la-i leaf*, hanging like a bundle of green swords from her waist; and as they twirled and fluttered in the air, revealed the soft, rounded form, whose charm filled the eye and heart of one who stood among the braves of the great chief—the heart of the stout young warrior Kaaialii.

This youth had raged in the slaughter of Maunalei, Lanai's last bloody fight. With his long reaching spear, wielded with sinewy arms, he urged the flying foe to the top of a fearful cliff, and mocking the cries of a huddled crowd of panic-scared men, he drove them with thrusts and shouts till they leaped like frightened sheep into the jaws of the deep, dark chasm, and their torn corpses strewed the jagged stones below.

Kaaialii, like many a butcher of his kind, was comely to see. With the lion's heart, he had the lion's tawny hue. A swart grace beamed beneath his curling brows. He had the small, firm hand to throttle or caress, and eyes full of fire for hate or love; and love's flame now lit the face of the hero of the bloody leap, and to his great chief he said: "Oh, King of all the isles, let this sweet flower be mine, rather than the valley thou gavest me for my domain."

Said Kamehameha: You shall plant the Lanai jasmine in the valley I gave you in Kohala. But there is another who claims our daughter, who is the stout bone-breaker, the scarred Mailou. My spearman of Maunalei can have no fear; and you shall wrestle with him; and let the one, whose arms can clasp the girl after the fight, carry her to his house, where one kapa shall cover the two.

The poor flower, the careless gift of savage power, held up her clasped hands with the frightened gesture at the dread name of the breaker of bones; for she had heard how he had sucked

**Dracaena teminalis*.

the breath of many a dainty bloom like her, then crunched the wilted blossom with sinews of hate, and flung it to the sharks.

And the Lanai maiden loved the young chief of Hawaii. He had indeed pierced her people, but only the tender darts of his eyes had wounded her. Turning to him, she looked her savage, quick, young love, and said: "Oh, Kaaialii! may thy grip be as sure as thy thrust. Save me from the bloody virgin eater, and I will catch the squid and beat the kapa for thee all my days."

And now the games went on. The king sat under the shade of a leafy kou, the royal tree of the olden time, which has faded away with the chiefs it once did shelter. On the smooth shell floor covered with the hala mat, stood the bare limbed braves, stripped to the malo, who with hot eyes of hate shot out their rage of lust and blood, and stretched out their strangling arms.

They stood, beating with heavy fist their broad glossy chests of bronze, and grinning face to face, they glowered their savage wish to kill. Then, with right foot advanced, and right arm uplifted, they pause to shout their gage of battle, and tell to each, how they would maim and tear, and kill, and give each others' flesh for food to some beastly maw.

And now both drawing near to each, with arms uplifted, and outspread palms with sinewy play, like nervy claws trying to clutch or grip, they seek a chance for a deadly clinch, and swift the scarred child strangler has sprung with his right to the young spearman's throat, but he as quickly hooks the lunging arm within the crook of his, and with quick, sledge-like blow breaks the shoulder arm bone.

With fury the baffled bone-breaker grips with the uncrippled hand; but now two stout young arms, tense with rage, soon twist and break the one unaided limb. Then with limp arms the beaten brute turns to flee, but swift hate is upon him, and clutches him by the throat, and pressing him down, the hero of Kaala holds his knee to the hapless wretch's back, and with knee bored into the backward bended spine, he strains and jerks till the jointed bones snap and break, and the dread throttler of girls and babes lies prone on the mat, a broken and bloody corse.

Good! cries the king. Our son has the strength of Kanekoa. Now let our daughter soothe the limbs of her lover. Let her stroke his skin, press his joints and knead his back with the loving grip and touch of the lomilomi. We will have a great bake with the hula and the song; and when the feast is over, then shall they be one.

A line of women squat down. They crone their wild refrain, praising the one who wins in strife and love. They seize in their right hand the hula gourd, clattering with pebbles inside. They whirl it aloft, they shake, they swing, they strike their palms, they thump the mat; and now with supple joints they twirl their loins, and with heave and twist, and with swing and song, the savage dance goes on.

Kaala stood up with the maiden throng, the tender, guarded gifts of kings. They twined their wreaths, they swayed, and posed their shining arms; and flapping with their hands their leafy skirts, revealed their rounded limbs. This fires the gaze of men, and the hero of the day with flaming eyes, springs and clasps his love, crying as he bears her away: "Thou shalt dance in my hut in Kohala for me alone, forever."

At this, a stout yet grizzled man of the isle, lifts up his voice and wails: "Kaala, my child, is gone. Who shall soothe my limbs when I return from spearing the ohua? And who shall feed me with taro and breadfruit like the chief of Olowalu, when I have no daughter to give away? I must hide from the chief or I die." And thus wailed out Opunui, the father of Kaala.

But a fierce hate stirred the heart of the man. His friend was driven over the cliff at Maunalei, and he (Opunui) had only lived by crawling at the feet of the slayer. He hid his hate, and planned to save his girl and balk the killer of his people. He said in his heart, "I will hide her in the sea, and none but the fish gods and I shall know where the ever sounding surf surges over Kaala."

Now in the morn, when the girl with ruddy brown cheeks, and glowing with the brightening dawn of love, stood in the

doorway of the lodge of her lord, and her face was sparkling with the sheen from the sun, her sire in humble guise stood forth and said: "My child, your mother at Mahanā is dying. Pray you, my lord, your love, that you may see her once more before his canoe shall bear you to his great land.

Alas! said the tender child. "Since when is Kalani ill? I shall carry to her this large sweet fish speared by my lord; and when I have rubbed her aching limbs, she will be well again with the love touch of her child. Yes, my lord will let me go. Will you not, oh, Kaaialii; will you not let me go to give my mother a last embrace, and I shall be back again before the moon has twice spanned the bay."

The hero clasped his young love with one stout twining arm, and gazing into her eyes, he with a caressing hand put back from her brow her shining hair, and thus to his heart's life he spoke: "Oh, my sweet flower, how shall I live without thee, even for this day's march of the sun; for thou art my very breath, and I shall pant and die like a stranded fish without thee."

But, no, let me not say so, Kaaialii is a chief that has fought men and sharks; and he must not speak like a girl. He too loves his mother, who looks for him in the valley of Kohala; and shall he deny thy mother, to look her last upon the sweet face, and the tender limbs, that she fed and reared for him. Go, my Kaala. But thy chief will sit and watch with a hungering heart, "till thou come back to his arms again."

And the pretty jasmin twined her arms around his neck, and laying her cheek upon his breast said with upturned tender glances: "Oh, my chief, who gave me life and sweet joy; thy breath is my breath, thy eyes are my sweetest sight, thy breast is my only resting place, and when I go away, I shall all the way look back to thee, and go slowly with a backward turned heart; but when I return to thee, I shall have wings to bear me to my lord."

"Yes, my own bird," said Kaaialii, "thou must fly, but fly swiftly in thy going as well as in thy coming; for both ways

thou fliest to me. When thou are gone I shall spear the tender ohua fish, I shall bake the yam and banana, and I will fill my calabash with the sweet water, to feed thee my heart when thou shalt come; and thou shalt feed me with thy loving eyes."

"Here, Opunui!" cried Kaaialii, "take thy child. Thou gavest life to her, but now she gives life to me. Bring her back all well, ere the sun has twice risen. If she come not soon, I shall die; but I should slay thee before I died; therefore, oh, Opunui, hasten thy going and thy coming, and bring back my life and love to me."

And now the stern hero unclasps the weeping girl. His eye was calm, but his shut lips showed the work within of a strong and tender heart of love. He felt the ache of a larger woe, than this short parting. He pressed the little head between his palms, he kissed the sobbing lips, again and again; he gave one strong clasp, heart to heart, and then quickly strode away.

As Kaala tripped along the stony up-hill path, she glanced backward on her way, to get glimpses of him she loved, and she beheld her chief standing on the topmost rock of the great bluff overhanging the sea. And still as she went and looked, still there he stood; and when on the top of the ridge and about to descend into the great valley, she turned to look her last, and still she saw her loving lord looking up to her.

The silent sire and the weeping child soon trod the round green vale of Palawai. She heeds not now to pluck, as was her wont, the flowers in her path; but thinks how she shall stop awhile, as she comes back to twine a wreath for her dear lord's neck. And thus this sad young love trips along with innocent hope by the moody Opunui's side.

They pass through the groves of Kalulu and Kumoku, and now the man swerves from the path leading to Mahana and turns his face again seaward. At this the sad and silent child looks up into the face of her grim and sullen sire and says: "Oh, father, we shall not find mother on this path, but we shall lose our way and come to the sea once more."

"And thy mother is by the sea, by the bay of Kaumalapau.

There she gathers limpets on the rocks. She has dried a large squid for thee. She has pounded some taro and filled her calabash with poi, and would feed thee once more. She is not sick; but had I said she was well, thy lord would not have let thee go; but now thou art on the way to sleep with thy mother by the sea."

The poor weary girl now trudged on with a doubting heart. She glanced sadly at her dread sire's moody eye. Silent and sore she trod the stoney path leading down to the shore, and when she came to the beach with nought in view but the rocks and sea, she said with a bursting heart: "Oh, my father, is the shark to be my mother, and I to never see my dear chief any more!"

"Hear the truth," cried Oponui, "thy home for a time is indeed in the sea, and the shark shall be thy mate, but he shall not harm thee. Thou goest down where the sea-god lives, and he shall tell thee that the accursed chief of the bloody leap shall not carry away any daughter of Lanai. When Kaaialii has sailed for Kohala then shall the chief of Olowalu come and bring thee to earth again."

As the fierce sire spoke, he seized the hand of Kaala, and unheeding her sobs and cries, led her along the rugged shore to a point eastward of the bay where the beating sea makes the rocky shore tremble beneath your feet. Here was a boiling gulf, a fret and foam of the sea, a roar of waters, and a mighty jet of brine and spray from a spouting cave whose mouth lay deep beneath the battling tide.

See yon advancing billow! The south wind sends it surging along. It rears its combing, whitening crest, and with mighty, swift rushing volume of angry green sea, it strikes the mouth of the cave; it drives and packs the pent up air within, and now the tightened wind rebounds, and driving back the ramming sea, bursts forth with a roar as the huge spout of sea leaps upward to the sky, and then comes curving down in gentle silver spray.

The fearful child now clasps the knees of her savage sire.

"Not there, oh, father," she sobbed and wailed. "The sea snake (the puihi) has his home in the cave, and he will bite and tear me, and ere I die, the crawling crabs will creep over me and pick out my weeping eyes. Alas, oh father, better give me to the shark, and then my cry and moan will not hurt thine ear."

Opunui clasps the slender girl with one sinewy arm, and with a bound he leaps into the frothed and fretted pool below. Downwards with a dolphin's ease he moves, and with his free arm beating back the brine, he moves along the ocean bed into the sea cave's jagged jaws, and now stemming with stiffened sinew the wind driven tide, he swims onward till he strikes a sunless beach and then stands up in breathing air inside the cave, whose mouth is beneath the sea.

Here is a broad dry space with a lofty, salt icicled roof. The green translucent sea as it rolled back and forth at their feet, gave to their brown faces a ghastly white glare. The scavenger crabs scrambled away over the dank and dripping stones, and the loathsome biting eel, slowly reached out its well toothed, wide gaping jaw to tear the tender feet that roused it from its horrid lair, where the dread sea god dwelt.

The poor hapless girl sank down upon this gloomy shore and cried, clinging to the kanaka's knee—"Oh, father, beat out my brains with this jagged stone, and do not let the eel tear me and twine around my neck, and trail with a loathsome, slimy, creeping crawl over my body before I die. Oh! the crabs will pick and tear me before my breath is gone."

"Listen," said Opunui, "thou shalt go back with me to the warm sunny air. Thou shalt tread again the sweet smelling flowery vale of Palawai, and twine thy neck with wreaths of scented jasmin, if thou wilt go with me to the house of the chief of Olowalu and there let thy bloody lord behold thee wanton with thy love in another chief's arms."

"Never," shouted the lover of Kaaialii, "never will I meet any clasp of love but that of my own chief. If I cannot lay my head again upon his breast, I will lay it in death upon

these cold stones. If his arm shall never again draw me to his heart, then let the eel twine my neck and let him tear away my cheeks rather than another besides my dear lord, shall press my face."

"Then let the eel be thy mate," cried Opunui, as he roughly unclasped the tender arms twined around his knees; "until the chief of Olowalu comes to seize thee, and carry thee to his house in the hills of Maui. Seek not to leave the cave. Thou knowest that with thy weak arms, thou wilt tear thyself against the jagged rocks in trying to swim through the swift flowing channel. Stay till I send for thee, and live." Then dashing out into the foaming gulf with mighty buffeting arms he soon reached the upper air.

And Kaaialii stood upon the bluff, looking up to the hill side path by which his love had gone, long after her form was lost to view in the interior vales. And after slight sleep upon his mat, then walking by the shore that night, he came at dawn and climbed the bluff again to watch his love come down the hill. And as he gazed he saw a leafy skirt flutter in the wind, and his heart fluttered to clasp his girl; but as a curly brow drew near, his soul sank to see it was not his love, but her friend Ua* with some sad news upon her face.

With hot haste and eager asking eyes does the love lorn chief meet the maiden messenger, and cries: "Why does Kaala delay in the valley? Has she twined wreaths for another's neck for me to break? Has a wild hog torn her? or has the anaana prayer of death struck her heart, and she lies cold on the sod of Mahana? Speak quickly, for thy face kills me, oh, Ua!"

"Not thus, my Lord," said the weeping girl, as the soft shower fell from Ua's sweet eyes. "Thy love is not in the valley; and she has not reached the hut of her mother Kalani. But kanakas saw from the hills of Kalulu her father lead her through the forest of Kumoku, since then our Kaala has not been seen, and I fear has met some fate that is to thwart thy love."

"Kaala lost! The blood of my heart is gone!" He hears no more! The fierce chief hot with baffled passion, strikes madly at the air, and dashes away, onward up the stony hill,—and upward with his stout young savage thews, he bounds along without halt or slack of speed till he reaches the valley's rim, then rushes down its slopes.

He courses over its bright green plains. He sees in the dust of a path some prints that must be those of the dear feet he follows now. His heart feels a fresh bound; he feels neither strain of limb, nor scant of breath, and searching as he runs he descries before him in the plain the fraudulent sire alone.

"Opunui," he cries, "give me Kaala or thy life!" The stout grey kanaka looks to see the face of flame, and the outstretched arms; and stops not to try the strength of his own limbs; or to stay for any parley; but flies across the valley, along the very path by which the fierce lover came; and with fear to spur him on he keeps well before his well blown foe.

But Kaaialii is now a god; he runs with new strung limbs, and presses hard this fresh footed runner of many a race. They are within two spear's length of each other's grip upon the rim of the vale; and hot with haste the one and fear the other they dash along the rugged path of Kealia, and rush downward to the sea.

They bound o'er the fearful path of clinkers. Their torn feet heed not the pointed stones. The elder seeks the shelter of the tabu; and now both roused by the outcries of a crowd that swarm on the bluffs around, they put forth their remaining strength and strive who shall gain first the entrance to the sacred wall of refuge.

For this the hunted sire strains his fast failing nerve; and the youth with a shout quickens his still tense limbs. He is within a spear's length; he stretches out his arms. Ha, old man! he has thy throat within his grip. But no, the greased neck slips the grasp; the wretch leaps for his dear life, he gains the sacred wall, he bounds inside, and the furious foe is stopped by the staves of priests.

The baffled chief lies prone in the dust, and curses the gods and the sacred taboo. After a time he is led away to his hut by friends; and then the soothing hands of Ua rub and knead the soreness out of his limbs. And when she has set the calabash of poi before him along with the relishing dry squid; and he has filled himself and is strong again, he will not heed any entreaty of chief or friends; not even the carressing lures of Ua who loves him; but he says, "I will go and seek Kaala; and if I find her not, I die."

Again the love lorn chief seeks the inland. He shouts the name of his lost love in the groves of Kumoku, among the thickets of Kaa, and throughout the forest of Mahana. Then he roams throughout the cloud canopied valley of Palawai; he searches among the wooded canyons of Kalulu, and he wakes the echoes with the name of Kaala in the gorge of the great ravine of Maunalei.

He follows this high walled barranca over its richly flowered and shaded floor; and also along by the winding stream, until he reaches its source, an abrupt wall of stone, one hundred feet high, and forming the head of the ravine. From the face of this steep, towering rock, there exudes a sweet clear rain, a thousand trickling rills of rock filtered water leaping from points of fern and moss, and filling up an ice cold pool below, at which our weary chief gladly slaked his thirst.

The hero now clammers the steep walls of the gorge impassable to the steps of men in these days; but he climbs with toes thrust in crannies of rock, or resting on short juts and points of rock; and he pulls himself upward by grasping at out cropping bushes and strong tufts of fern. And thus with stout sinew and bold nerve the fearless spearman reaches the upper land from whence he had, in his day of devouring rage, hurled and driven headlong the panic stricken foe.

And now he runs on over the lands of Paomai, through the wooded dells of the gorge of Kaiholena and onward across Kaunolu and Kalulu, until he reaches the head spring of sacred Kealia called Waiakekua; and here he gathered bananas

and ohelo berries; and as he stayed his hunger with the pleasant wild fruit, he beheld a white haired priest of Kaunolu, bearing a calabash of water.

The ancient Papalua feared the stalwart chief, because he was not upon his own sacred ground, under the safe wing of the taboo; and therefore he bowed low and clasped the stout knees, and offered the water to slake the thirst of the sorrowing chief. But Kaaialii cried out, "I thirst not for water, but for the sight of my love. Tell me where she is hid, and I will bring thee hogs and men for the gods." And to this the glad priest replied:

"Son of the stout spear! I know thou seekest the sweet Flower of Palawai; and no man but her sire has seen her resting place; but I know that thou seekest in vain in the groves, and in the ravines, and in this mountain. Opunui is a great diver and has his dens in the sea. He leaves the shore when no one follows, and he sleeps with the fish gods, and thou wilt find thy love in some cave of the rock bound southern shore."

The chief quickly turns his face again seaward. He descends the deep shaded pathway of the ravine of Kaunolu. He winds his way through shaded thickets of ohia, sandalwood, the yellow mamani, the shrub violet, and fragrant nauu. He halted not as he reached the plain of Palawai, though the ever overhanging canopy of cloud that shades this valley of the mountain cooled his weary feet. These upper lands were still, and no voice was heard by the pili grass huts, and the maika balls and the wickets of the bowling alley of Palawai stood untouched, because all the people were with the great chief by the shore of Kaunolu; and Kaaialii thought that he trod the flowery pathway of the still valley alone.

But there was one who, in soothing his strained limbs after he fell by the gateway of the temple, had planted strong love in her own heart; and she, Ua, with her lithe young limbs, had followed this sorrowing lord through all his weary tramp, even through the gorges, and over the ramparts of the hills, and she

was near the sad way-worn chief when he reached the southern shore.

The weary hero only stayed his steps when he reached the brow of the great bluff of Palikaholo. The sea broke many hundred feet below where he stood. The gulls and screaming boson birds sailed in mid air between his perch and the green waves. He looked up the coast to his right and saw the lofty, wondrous sea columns of Honopu. He looked to the left and beheld the crags of Kalulu, but nowhere could he see any sign which should tell him where his love was hid away.

His strong wild nature was touched by the distant sob and moan of the surf. It sang a song for his sad savage soul. It roused up before his eyes, other eyes, and lips and cheeks, and clasps of tender arms. His own sinewy ones he now stretched out wildly in the mocking air. He groaned, and sobbed, and beat his breast as he cried out, "Kaala, oh, Kaala! Where art thou? Dost thou sleep with the fish gods, or must I go to join thee in the great shark's maw?"

As the sad hero thought of this dread devourer of many a tender child of the isles, he hid his face with his hands,—looking with self torture upon the image of his soft young love, crunched, bloody and shrieking in the jaws of the horrid god of the Hawaiian seas; and as he thought and waked up in his heart the memories of his love, he felt that he must seek her even in her gory grave in the sea.

Then he looks forth again, and as he gazes down by the shore his eyes rest upon the spray of the blowing cave near Kaumalapau. It leaps high with the swell which the south wind sends. The white mist gleams in the sun. Shifting forms and shades are seen in the varied play of the up leaping cloud. And as with fevered soul he glances, he sees a form spring up in the ever bounding spray.

He sees with his burning eyes the lines of the sweet form that twines with tender touch around his soul. He sees the waving hair, that mingles on his neck with his own swart curls. He sees,—he thinks he sees, in the leap and play of sun

tinted spray, his love, his lost Kaala; and with hot foot he rushes downward to the shore.

He stands upon the point of rock whence Opunui sprang. He feels the throb beneath his feet of the beating, bounding tide. He sees the fret and foam of the surging gulf below; the leaping spray, and is wetted by the shore driven mist. He sees all of this wild working water, but he does not see Kaala.

And yet he peers into this mad deep for her he seeks. The form that he has seen still leads him on. He will brave the sea god's wrath; and he fain would cool his brow of flame in the briny bath. He thinks he hears a voice sounding down within his soul; and cries, "Where art thou, oh, Kaala? I come, I come!" and as he cries, he springs into the white foaming surge of this ever fretted sea.

And one was near as the hero sprang; even Ua with the clustering curls. She loved the chief, she did hope that when his steps were stayed by the sea, and he had mingled his moan with the wild waters' wail, that he would turn once more to the inland groves, where she would twine him wreaths, and soothe his limbs, and rest his head upon her knees; but he has leaped for death, he comes up no more; and Ua wailed for Kaaialii; and as the chief rose no more from out the lashed and lathered sea, she cried out, "Auwe ka make!" Alas he is dead, and thus wailing and crying out, and tearing her hair, she ran back over the bluffs, and ran down the shore to the tabooed ground of Kealia, and wailing ever, flung herself at the feet of Kamehameha.

The king was grieved to hear from Ua of the loss of his young chief. But the priest Papalua standing near, said: "Oh, Chief of Heaven, and of all the Isles; there where Kaaialii has leaped is the sea den of Opunui, and as thy brave spear man can follow the turtle to his deep sea nest, he will see the mouth of the cave, and in it I think, he will find his lost love, Kaala the flower of Palawai."

At this Ua roused up. She called to her brother Keawe, and laying hold on him, pulled him towards the shore, crying out: "To thy canoe, quick, I will help thee to paddle to Kaumala-

pau." For thus she could reach the cave, sooner than by the way of the bluffs. And the great chief also following, sprang into his swiftest canoe, and helping as was his wont, plunged his blade deep into the swelling tide, and bounded along by the frowning shore of Kumoku.

When Kaaialii plunged beneath the surging waters, he became at once, the searching diver of the Hawaiian seas; and as his keen eye peered throughout the depths, he saw the portals of the ocean cave into which poured the charging main. He, then stemming with easy play of his well knit limbs, the suck and rush of the sea, shot through the current of the gorge; and soon stood up upon the sunless strand.

At first he saw not, but his ears took in at once a sad and piteous moan, a sweet, sad moan for his hungry ear, of the voice of her he sought. And there upon the cold, dank, dismal floor he could dimly see his bleeding, dying love; and quickly clasping and soothing her, lifted her up to bear her to the upper air; but the moans of his poor weak Kaala told him she would be strangled in bearing her through the sea.

And as he sat down, and held her in his arms, she feebly spoke: "Oh, my chief, I can die now. I feared that the fish gods would take me, and I should never see thee more. The eel bit me, and the crabs crawled over me, and when I dared the sea to go and seek thee, my weak arms could not fight the tide; I was torn against the jaws of the cave, and this and the fear of the gods have so hurt me, that I must die."

"Not so my love," said the sad and tearful chief. "I am with thee now. I give thee the warmth of my heart. Feel my life in thine. Live, oh, my Kaala, for me. Come, rest and be calm, and when thou canst hold thy breath I will take thee to the sweet air again, and to thy valley, where thou shalt twine wreaths for me." And thus with fond words and caress he sought to soothe his love.

But the poor girl still bled, as she moaned; and with fainter voice she said: "No, my chief, I shall never twine a wreath, but only my arms once more around thy neck." And feebly clasping him, she said in sad, sobbing, fainting tones, "aloha,

my sweet Lord, lay me among the flowers by Waiakeakua, and do not slay my father."

Then breathing moans and murmurs of love, she lay for a time weak and fainting upon her lover's breast, with her arms drooping by her side. But all at once she clasps his neck, and with cheek to cheek, she clings, she moans, she gasps her last throbs of love and passes away; and her poor torn corse lies limp within the arms of the love lorn chief.

As he cries out in his woe there are other voices in the cave. First he hears the voice of Ua speaking to him in soothing tones as she stoops to the body of her friend; and then in a little while he hears the voice of his great leader calling to him and bidding him stay his grief. "Oh King of all the Seas," said Kaaialii standing up, and leaving Kaala to the arms of Ua, "I have lost the flower thou gavest me; it is broken and dead, and I have no more joy in life."

"What," said Kamehameha, "art thou a chief, and would cast away life for a girl? Here is Ua, who loves thee; she is young and tender like Kaala. Thou shalt have her, and more if thou dost want. Thou shalt have besides the land I gave thee in Kohala, all that thou shalt ask of Lanai. Its great valley of Palawai shall be thine; and thou shalt watch my fishing grounds of Kaunolu, and be the Lord of Lanai."

"Hear, oh King," said Kaaialii, "I gave to Kaala more of my life in loving her, and of my strength in seeking for her than ever I gave for thee in battle. I gave to her more of love than I ever gave to my mother, and more of my thought than I ever gave to my own life. She was my very breath, and my life, and how shall I live without her?"

"Her face, since first I saw her has been ever before me; and her warm breasts were my joy and repose; and now that they are cold to me, I must go where her voice and love have gone. If I shut my eyes now I see her best; therefore let me shut my eyes forever more." And as he spoke, he stooped to clasp his love, said a tender word of adieu to Ua; and then with a swift strong blow, crushed in brow and brain with a stone.

The dead chief lay by the side of his love, and Ua wailed over both. Then the king ordered that the two lovers should lie side by side on a ledge of the cave; and that they should be wrapped in tapas which should be brought down through the sea in tight bamboos. Then there was great wailing for the chief and the maid who lay in the cave; and thus wailed Ua:

Where art thou, oh, brave chief?
Where are thou, oh, fond girl?
Will ye sleep by the sound of the sea?
And will ye dream of the gods of the deep?
Oh, sire, where now is thy child?
Oh, mother, where now is thy son?
The lands of Kohala shall mourn
And valleys of Lanai shall lament.
The spear of the chief shall rot in the cave,
And the tapa of the maid is left undone.
The wreaths for his neck they shall fade
They shall fade away on the hills.
Oh, Kaaialii, who shall spear the *uku*?
Oh, Kaala, who shall gather the *nauu*?
Have ye gone to the shores of Kahiki,
To the land of our father, Wakea?
Will ye feed on the moss of the cave?
And the limpets of the surf beaten shore?
Oh, chief, oh, friend, I would feed ye,
Oh, chief, oh, friend, I would rest ye.
Ye loved, like the sun and the flower,
Ye lived like the fish and the wave,
And now like the seeds in a shell,
Ye sleep in your cave by the sea.
Alas! oh, chief, alas! oh, my friend,
Will ye sleep in the cave evermore?

And thus Ua wailed, and then was borne away by her brother to the sorrowful shore of Kaunolu, where there was loud wailing for the chief and the maid; and many were the chants of lamentation for the two lovers, who sleep side by side in the Spouting Cave of Kaala.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION.

Summarized from official reports of the Librarian R. C. Lydecker.

AFTER many years accumulation of numerous documents in the several departments of government which for a long time past has demanded attention, it has been reserved for the Legislature of 1905 to care for this valuable historic heritage of the Hawaiian government, by making provision for the inauguration of the work of classification and preservation of these archives, and provide them with a permanent home of tasty design specially arranged for their requirements.

From records on file the credit is due Prof. W. D. Alexander as being the first to call attention to the desirability of preserving these documents, which is shown in a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, wherein he reports their deplorable condition and suggests that a suitable appropriation be secured for their proper care. Acting thereon, aid in the sum of \$2,500 was secured out of \$6,000 recommended to the Legislature of 1892, the committee reporting as follows:

"These archives embrace all kinds of public documents, in "manuscript from the time of Kamehameha II., subsequent to 1820" (the examination now being made has brought to light documents as far back as 1790).

"Among them may be found the original papers of the early "Hawaiian chiefs, letters of David Malo, the distinguished "Hawaiian historian, hundreds of papers relating to the diplomatic complications with France and England, documents "concerning the recognition of this Kingdom by the United "States, England and France, others pertaining to our treaties "with various Foreign Powers" (including the treaties themselves) "besides the official papers relating to all the Departments of the Government, including many hundred manuscripts written by the Hon. Robert Creighton Wyllie, who

"from March 26, 1845, until his death on the 19th of October, 1865, a period of more than twenty-one years was Minister "of Foreign Affairs of this Kingdom."

From the provision obtained Rev. R. R. Hoes, chaplain of the U. S. S. *Pensacola*, then in port, was engaged in arranging and classifying certain of the records for several months during 1892-3, under leave of absence. In 1895, the work was resumed by Dr. N. B. Emerson and carried on some time by placing a good portion of the Foreign Office documents in chronological order, following which, little was done beyond work by the clerical staff of the Secretary's office in collecting the various treaties and copying official correspondence that was becoming illegible, until the appointment of the present Commission.

Following annexation the Chief of the Bureau of Archives, came here with a view of having these documents transferred to Washington, but was urged on account of their relation to land titles to leave them in Territorial custody. This was agreed to providing a fireproof Hall of Records would be built to house them. Agreeable to this promise, the Legislature of 1903, appropriated \$75,000.00 for such a building. No further action was taken until the last Legislature passed an Act "Providing for a Board of Commissioners of Public Archives," Section 1 of which reads as follows: "There shall be a Board "of Commissioners of Public Archives, consisting of three "members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Territory ex-officio, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with "the advice and consent of the Senate. Said Secretary shall "be Chairman and Executive Officer of such Board."

The above Act was approved April 3, 1905, and in accordance therewith, Prof. W. D. Alexander and Mr. A. F. Judd were appointed Commissioners under date of April 26th, and they with the Secretary of the Territory constitute the present Board. The first action of the Board was the appointment of R. C. Lydecker to take charge of the active work.

The Board took immediate steps to have plans drawn and advertised for bids for the construction of the Hall of Records,

which bids were opened June 30th, 1905, and the contract awarded to the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co., for \$35,217.00. Other expenses will make its total cost \$36,978.34. Ground was broken and work began July 10th.

The building will stand in the Capitol grounds, east of the Capitol itself and face the road leading to the Likelike street gate. It will be of brick covered by cement, one story in height, and in classic design, fireproof in all its parts and will consist of two sections, vault and offices. The vault will consist of the rear section and will open into the front section of the building by a steel door. This vault will be 30x40 feet in size and fitted with steel cases in which the archives will be stored. The front section will be 28x54 feet, divided into three rooms. The central room, a kind of lobby will be 17x27 feet, across the rear of this will run a marble counter all the way, behind which the custodian of the Archives will have his desk and office. From his office the only door leading into the archives vault will open. On the right hand side will be a private office and Board room, 17x28 feet, and on the left hand side a room of similar size for the use of persons looking up archives and references.

The plan is, after the documents are properly arranged, to have the archives accessible at all times when the office is open to visitors and students, but all papers must be obtained directly from the custodian, receipted for and returned to him; none can be taken from the building. It is expected that this building will be completed February 1, 1906. The proper segregation, classification and indexing of the great mass of material is a work that will require some time, and until this is done the building must necessarily be closed to the public.

It is a matter of congratulation that the work of caring for, and preserving these valuable documents, tracing as they do the history of Hawaii from the darkness of heathenism down to the present time, is at last undertaken in a manner that will ensure their future preservation. It is a duty that has been too long neglected, for not only are these documents

valuable to the student and historian, but their practical value to the government, or individuals, especially in the settlement of land questions, is great. Though the Commission has only been in existence but a few months, documents have been found that will result in a saving of no less than seven thousand dollars, establishing as they do the government's claim in a case about to come up in court.

From the Librarian's report at a recent meeting of the Archives Commission, the following extracts are made to show the progress and prospect of the work.

Duties began by a general examination and inventorying of the various trunks and containers found in the several departments of the government, as follows:

In the attic of the Capitol building there was found 132 trunks of Foreign Office and Legislative documents stored. In the basement, two rooms were found to contain documents of the Interior Department, Post Office, Custom House, and Chinese Bureau which have been put into packages, numbered, labeled and inventoried, making some 250 parcels. There were also several trunks containing Foreign Office papers with other material in the vaults of the Tax and Land offices, and the closets in the Secretary's and Governor's offices possessed books and papers belonging to the Archives Bureau.

After caring for the loose papers of the Chinese Bureau and Interior Department, a systematic examination of the Foreign Office and Executive documents was made. These papers and books are at present contained in 49 trunks and 81 packages, which will be added to when the balance of the documents in the various offices are removed. The packages have been numbered and inventories made of their contents. Each trunk has been thoroughly examined and duplicate inventories made of the contents, one of which is placed in the trunk with the documents and the other files in the office.

To facilitate the work of segregation and indexing when the Hall is completed, in addition to the above mentioned inventories others have been made in which are grouped together all the documents of any one year, giving the number

of the trunk and of the package in which the papers of any year may be found. It was necessary to do this as the Foreign Office documents were badly scattered in various trunks, in most cases, without regard to chronological order. This will greatly facilitate the final work as it will enable one to readily find any package desired.

After finishing with the Executive and Foreign Office documents those of the Legislative will be taken up. This will not be a work of arduous character as in most cases the papers of the different sessions are each in one container.

Documents that were placed in camphor trunks have been found, as a rule, in a very fair state of preservation, while those in small koa trunks, and the archives of the British Commission in a small koa box, are in poor shape, the papers, and books in some instances being badly eaten by worms. These will have to be watched and treated from time to time.

The following plan is proposed in reference to the segregation, classification and indexing under the following general heads:

- 1st. Form of Government.
- 2nd. Departments under the different governments.
- 3rd. Bureaus of the departments (with subdivisions as may be found necessary).
- 4th. Miscellaneous documents that will not come under the above headings.
- 5th. A segregation as to years as far as practicable.
- 6th. A collecting together of all documents relating to any important event in the history of the country so that in looking up such, or any document bearing on the same, the papers in connection therewith will be together as far as possible.

After segregating and classifying as above, to make what might be called a summary index under these different headings, one by which any class of documents could be readily turned to and the particular papers wanted found with little or no trouble.

On the completion of this summary index the building could be opened to the public, but not until then.

PAPAYA CULTURE IN HAWAII.

THE general use as a breakfast fruit to which the once despised papaya (*Carica papaya*), is being adopted accounts in a large measure for the attention that has of late years been given to its cultivation here, and the improvement noticed in the varieties grown to meet the market demand. It is many years since general attention was called to the excellent "aids to digestion" qualities of this fruit through its pepsin properties, but the public have been slow to realize its value in this regard. The United States Dispensatory states it as ranking next to the banana in importance and the use of its leaves to enwrap meat to render it tender has been long recognized as being very effective.

The following paper on the cultivation of the papaya for the Honolulu market by H. M. Wells, read before the Farmers' Institute last year, is probably the first comprehensive treatment the subject has had at the hand of any of our practical cultivators, and while prepared more particularly for those "in the trade," it also may be of interest and assistance to others beside those "gardening for profit."

The papaya is supposed to be indigenous to Central America. From there it has been introduced through almost the entire tropical world. While it is distinctly a tropical fruit and reaches its greatest perfection only in hot climates yet it may be cultivated with varied success as far north as the limit of frost. Hawaii, being a semi-tropical land, furnishes then only a moderately good home for this luscious fruit.

It flourishes best on the lee side of our islands and in sheltered positions, though the trees will bear an astonishing amount of wind and still do fairly well, especially if they are grown in masses.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

In selecting a location for a papaya grove too great care cannot be exercised. The essentials to success are good soil, abundance of water and good drainage.

Good soil in this case does not necessarily mean soil that is entirely free from stones. Indeed the papaya is said to flourish best in rocky soil. In my experience I have found that they flourish wherever they can get a foothold among the rocks, and can thrust out their numerous lateral roots in search of food, either under or between the rocks.

However, rocks are not an absolute essential to the cultivation of the papaya, and if your field has once been cleared of them, a return to natural conditions would hardly be advisable.

Sandy soil is not best suited to their growth, nor is a heavy clay soil unless you are sure of your drainage.

Abundance of water is an essential; and this not only about the trunks of the trees but over the entire field, for the roots penetrate every portion of the surface soil, and if water is not present in sufficient quantities, the trees, and hence the fruit, will suffer.

Most important of all perhaps is good drainage; for a few days of standing under water will ruin an orchard after one has carefully tended it for months or years. Several cases of this kind have come to my notice. Either a decided slope or a porous soil or both are absolutely necessary.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Preparation of soil will vary much according to conditions. If the field can be plowed to a good depth so much the better; but if the soil is fairly light and porous, this is not absolutely necessary.

A good dressing of stable manure thoroughly worked into the soil a month or two before planting would undoubtedly bring large returns. Indeed it is almost impossible to make

the soil too rich, as the papaya is a gross feeder and will amply repay any extra outlay in the way of fertilizer by quickness and rankness of growth, and in the increased number, size and quality of its fruits. As one Honolulu lady remarked, "You must plant cats and dogs in the same hole with your trees if you want big papayas." This lady had some eighteen pounders on her trees; I think the largest ever grown here.

In the red soil of Kaimuki, the only preparation I found necessary was to dig holes, some three feet in diameter and one foot deep wherever I could find sufficient space between the rocks. Into the soil thus loosened, we put a handful of high grade commercial fertilizer which had been thoroughly mixed with the soil a day or two before transplanting to prevent burning. The young plant responds very quickly to this extra stimulus, and grows with almost amazing rapidity.

SELECTION AND SOWING OF SEED.

The selection of seed is a very important matter, and a rather difficult one. Several species of papayas have been brought to Hawaii, but it is almost impossible to secure pure seed of any of them, so liable are they to cross-fertilization. However there are lines of division that are as yet quite distinct among our Hawaiian grown papayas.

One of the best species for general planting is the so-called "long" papaya, sometimes called the Mexican papaya. This I believe to be, in its pure state, the most highly bred of them all.

One distinctive feature of this variety and a very important one is that there are no male trees. Every tree is completely hermaphrodite and so fruit-bearing. A field planted to this variety alone presents a most pleasing sight of strong even growth, and under favorable conditions, of very heavy fruitage. Indeed I sometimes think this variety will bear more neglect than any of the others before refusing to yield any more fruit.

The long papaya is so distinct from the others that a de-

scription seems almost needless here. The fruits are from eight to fourteen inches long, and from three to five in diameter. They are blunt at the stem end, and more or less pointed at the blossom end. Its flesh is fine-grained, juicy and delicious.

The only objection to it as a market sort is that it does not keep as well as some others. Dealers also object to it on the ground that it is too heavy for its apparent size, being very meaty and solid, yet there are many customers who will have no other if this variety is to be had in the market.

Seed of this variety as of all others will seldom come quite true, yet one is almost sure of getting good fruit. Some trees will bear an oval fruit, often deeply grooved. On others the typical long fruit will hang side by side with oval or with almost round fruit. Yet all are of fine quality, and indeed the hybrids seem firmer and sweeter than the original type.

Next, or perhaps first in point of value, is the so-called "half-long" said by some to be a cross between the long and one variety of the round papaya.

Here we find an almost endless variation in form, yet there are certain well defined characteristics that distinguish this sort from the inferior ones.

First in importance is their size. They will average at least fifty per cent. larger than any others, specimens weighing ten pounds being not uncommon. Second, they differ from others in color. When young, the immature fruit is of a dark green color; when ripe they are of a rich golden color, or sometimes of a russet green overlaid with gold. Their flesh is of a rich orange, firm, thick, juicy and rich, but not quite as fine. This variety I consider the best of all for the market. They are good shippers, remaining firm till almost ripe, large, attractive and good sellers.

One other variety I would mention as worthy of general cultivation. This is the so-called "dwarf" papaya. While this sort is in no respect a true dwarf, yet its habit of growth is such that it may be readily distinguished from all others in a field.

The leaf stalk of this papaya is short and decidedly recurved. The result, especially in a young tree is a trim, compact little tree almost as symmetrical as a kahili. As the tree gets older this characteristic is less marked. The leaf stalk has also a decided violet hue. This may be the "violet" papaya that grows to such a large size in the West Indies.

The fruits of this variety set quite freely on long stems. In this respect it is similar to the "half long" mentioned above. But its fruits are of a more decided pear shape, are smaller as grown here, and are of a lighter green when half grown.

In the winter months, this variety was also quite marked in that it still retained a decided green cast when quite mature, so that the fruit was often rejected as being too green when really quite ready for the table. The flesh in winter also seemed more juicy and less sweet than any of the other sorts. The hot weather however has changed all this, the fruit, at this writing, being quite yellow and sweet when ripe.

While trees of this variety failed under most favorable conditions to produce fruit of very large size, yet it is a variety of decided merit, and some dealers prefer something smaller than the ten pounders. It remains to speak of two other varieties grown here that are more or less distinct. The first is the round variety with the short stem, the "mother papaya" of Mrs. Tucker's song, the tree which has like the old woman who lived in a shoe, "so many children she doesn't know what to do." This variety was, I suspect, the first one introduced into Hawaii, and doubtless was responsible for the fact that papayas were long considered only as pig food in Hawaii.

This is the variety that you don't want to save seed from—this and the next one, the long bell-shaped sort. The latter will rival the former in the number of fruits it will set. I have counted eighty on a single tree, but not one reached a marketable size. No doubt the size might be increased in both of these varieties by thinning them out, but I doubt if they would ever equal the other sorts.

These five species, with variations are all that I have yet

observed here in Hawaii, unless the fruit of the so-called male tree be called a variety. These are very sweet but of no value. It would be an interesting experiment, however, to see what kind of trees one would raise from their seeds.

Our choice of seed then seems to lie among three varieties, the long, the half-long and the dwarf. Before we leave this branch of our subject, however, it would be well to consider the likelihood of our getting bearing trees after all our trouble.

It has been a common experience to plant a number of trees and after caring for them for several months to find that instead of having a well balanced orchard one has a barren field. Of course there is no such difficulty with the long papaya, but with all others it is a serious problem and any light on it would be of great value.

A prominent gardener in the islands is responsible for the statement that seed from the fruit of old trees will produce a large proportion of bearing trees, while that from young trees will produce mostly males. If this is true it is well worth remembering.

Many people have studied the young plant trying to detect some sign by which the two could be known when quite young; but this is to say the least very difficult. If the matter can be determined in the seed so much the better.

In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that trees have actually been changed from the flowering or male to the fruit-bearing or female simply by persistent breaking off of the blossoms, or by topping, till they show signs of re-forming. This sounds rather fishy, but it has actually been done by several people in the islands.

I have, however, demonstrated to my own satisfaction that this method is not a success on a large scale, as it takes a long time for new blossoms to appear, and ten to one the old type will persist through several periods of adversity. In fact I have never yet succeeded in changing one drone to a worker.

PLANTING THE SEED.

Having selected our seed with all due care, the next thing is to raise the plants.

The seed when taken from the papaya should first be washed, rubbing them together with the hands to remove the outside covering and pulp, then dried if not planted immediately. Planting should be done in boxes from four to six inches deep, in rows say four inches apart, and seeds not nearer than two inches.

One writer on the papaya has stated that not one seed in a hundred will grow. And he based his statement on the fact that when the natives of some island wanted a tree, they dug a hole in the ground, and put in two or three papayas, from which only two or three plants would grow. This method of determining the matter was certainly not very conclusive to a practical gardener. My experience has been that every well developed seed will grow if given a chance.

Papaya seeds germinate slowly; hence the soil in the boxes should be kept moist for a long time. It is a good plan to cover the boxes with sacking or other material to retain the moisture; being careful to remove the covering as soon as the plants appear, which will be in ten days or two weeks.

When the plants are well up, a slight application of fertilizer will hasten their growth as it is important to keep the plants moving from seed to maturity. If a young plant has once become stunted it is better to start over again. Plants should not be over six inches high when transplanted, as both roots and stems of older plants are very easily injured, and when injured will die. Transplanting them must be done with great care.

When the soil is of sufficient consistency the boxes should be wet down just enough so that the soil will cling together. If too dry, it will crumble; if too wet it will all fall away from the roots. Then remove one side of the box and with a trowel or other sharp tool carefully remove each plant with its ball of dirt.

Plants should be placed not less than eight feet apart. My practice has been to put two trees in each hole to ensure a larger percentage of bearing trees.

The great consideration now is to keep the plants in a thrifty condition. With us this has meant further applications of fertilizer throughout the life of the plant, say every three months. Do not be afraid of overfeeding, or of giving too much water if the drainage is good. Do not plant anything between the rows. The roots will permeate the whole surface of the soil and will be very jealous of any rivals.

The common practice of making a small hole for the tree in the midst of a grass plot is bad for any fruit, but especially so for the papaya, and except in rare cases will result in a stunted growth, and either no fruit at all, or fruit of very poor quality.

Under favorable conditions fruit should be picked in ten months or a year from planting.

THE MARKET.

The market, so far as the raw product is concerned, is of course very limited, being confined to Honolulu and what can be sold at the coast. So far we have had very little experience in shipping to the coast. One or two shipments have gone very well, while others have arrived in bad condition. I believe that properly packed, they can be sent to the coast successfully; but it would take time and good handling to build up any large market for them.

As to the canned product, others can speak from a larger experience.

One point I wish to emphasize in conclusion. I was told by a prominent island grower that seed from the best trees would produce some trees that were good bearers, and others that would bear little or no fruit, or fruit much smaller than that of the parent tree.

The limited experience that I have had leads me to believe that this is not the case; that it is bad environment and not

bad heredity that is the cause of the failure of some trees to produce good results.

A bit of personal experience will illustrate my meaning. In a small part of a certain field I planted squashes between the rows of young papaya trees, fertilizing the squashes heavily. The squashes bore well; but as the trees in that field developed, all the other trees set fruit and gave every promise of large yield, while those among which the squashes were planted seemed less thrifty and set no fruit; the young fruit not maturing, but falling to the ground.

The difference was so marked that after the squashes were harvested, I gave those trees an extra dose of fertilizer and in a few weeks they were setting fruit, and eventually produced as finely as the other trees had done.

Another point along the same line. It is commonly remarked that as a papaya tree gets older, the fruit gradually gets smaller till the tree loses all its usefulness. This I believe is the result of nothing more or less than the exhaustion of certain food elements in the soil. Experience so far shows that two year old trees may be made to increase the size of their fruit almost if not quite equal to that of their first year's fruiting.

How long the life and usefulness of a tree may be profitably prolonged is a question yet to be solved, but I suspect that it is simply a question of proper food within the limit of the tree's natural existence. The very fact that the tree bears fruit at all proves its vitality. Spare the old tree. If it gets too tall for convenience in picking simply cut off the top and it will branch out below, but before you go to the trouble of raising a new tree give the old one a chance. "Dig about it and dung it, and it will bear fruit well."

The recent demolition of the two-story building on the water front below Queen street, at the foot of Nuuanu, erected by A. F. Cooke of the Inter-Island Navigation Co. about the year 1883, gives now a broad, unobstructed city front from Brewer & Co.'s to the Inter-Island Steam Nav. Co.'s structure Ewa-ward of Maunakea street.

THE NAHIKU RUBBER COMPANY.

The Pioneer Rubber Growing Corporation of the United States.

Prepared for the Annual by W. W. Hall, Esq.

THE year 1905 marks the introduction of a new and very important industry into these Islands. The Nahiku Rubber Co., Ltd., was incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, January 24th, 1905, with a capital stock of \$150,000.00—divided into 1,500 shares of the par value of \$100.00 each. The company was not started until it was definitely ascertained that rubber trees of the best quality would grow at Nahiku, and the yield of rubber from these trees was sufficient to make it a profitable investment. A number of trees of the Ceara variety have been growing at Nahiku for six years, and when these were tapped it was found that the rubber obtained was equal to the best Para rubber. The company has secured in fee simple nearly nine hundred acres of land with the offer of more if wanted.

These lands are the best for the cultivation of rubber to be found in the district, and have an assured annual rainfall of from 150 to 275 inches.

The Nahiku Rubber Co. have at present growing in their permanent places 11,200 Ceara or Manicoba trees, varying from one to fifteen feet in height; 14,860 Hevea Brasiliensis stumps and plants, and 500 Castilloa trees, these latter being similar to the rubber trees grown in Mexico and Central America. This makes in all about 26,560 trees already growing, most all of which will probably reach maturity, and there are planted in the nursery 33,000 Hevea seeds just received from Ceylon and Singapore. These last, although just planted, are germinating very rapidly. The company expect to plant about one-third of its lands in Ceara rubber and the remainder in Hevea or Para rubber. The former variety can be tapped after three years, and the latter after five years, and

the yield of rubber will increase annually for a number of years. The company expects to have about all their lands planted by the end of 1906 or early in 1907.

There are many thousands of acres of land on the Islands where it is rainy and not too windy, where rubber will thrive, and if this first rubber company proves a success, it is hoped that many other rubber companies will be started.

As this is the first rubber plantation ever started on American soil the officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington are greatly interested in its success, and are doing everything they can to help it along.

The officers of the company are:

W. W. Hall, president, Honolulu.

W. E. Shaw, vice-president, Honolulu.

Fred T. P. Waterhouse, treasurer and secretary, Honolulu.

L. C. Howland, auditor, Honolulu.

Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, director, Honolulu.

David C. Lindsay, director, Maui.

C. D. Lufkin, director, Maui.

Robert H. Anderson, manager, Nahiku, Maui.

Office, Hall building, Honolulu.

Vancouver in his several visits to these islands seems to have taken special interest in the introduction of various animals and plants, as shown by the following extracts from Transactions of the Hawaiian Agricultural Society. In March, 1792, he left at Hawaii with Keeaumoku, father of Kaahumanu, a goat and kid, some fine orange plants and garden seeds; and to Prince Kaumualii, of Kauai, a male and female goat and two geese.

In February, 1793, he also left to Keeaumoku one ram, two ewes and one ewe lamb. He further landed for Kamehameha a bull and cow from California on February 19th, and on the 22nd, five cows, two ewes and a ram.

March 17th of the same year he presented some goats to the king of Maui, and on January 15th, 1794, he landed a bull, two cows, two bull calves, five rams and five ewe sheep from California, at Kealakekua Bay, for Kamehameha.

HONOLULU'S LOCAL OFFICE OF THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Prepared for the Annual by Alex. McC. Ashley, Director in Charge.

IN its "Retrospect for the Year," the last issue of the Annual inadvertently failed to note the establishment, on September 1, 1904, of a local observing station of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and the inauguration, in connection therewith, of the Hawaiian Section of the Federal Climate and Crop Service.

The business quarters of the local office are located in rooms 47-50 on the second floor and in the King street end of the Alexander Young Building, the open air instruments being installed on the roof of the makai tower. As the instrumental equipment is similar in character to that in use at each of the more important Weather Bureau offices on the mainland and is considerably more elaborate than that formerly maintained by the Territorial Meteorological Service, a brief description thereof will be of interest. The roof equipment includes the following instruments: a standard instrument shelter (containing maximum, minimum, dry-bulb and wet-bulb thermometers, and a thermograph), tipping-bucket and stick rain gages, a wind-vane, an anemometer, an electrical sunshine recorder, and a nephoscope. In the office rooms are to be found mercurial barometers, a barograph, a quadruple register, and a complete display of duplicate instruments for the instruction of visitors. The anemometer, wind-vane, tipping-bucket, rain gage and sunshine recorder on the roof are in electric connection with the quadruple register in the office below, enabling the observers to secure automatically a record of wind direction each minute, a continuous record of wind velocity, a record of each minute of sunshine, and a record of the exact time of occurrence of each one-hundredth of an inch of rainfall. From the thermograph and barograph are obtained continuous records of air temperature and atmospheric pressure, the accuracy of these records being assured

by frequent eye readings of the thermometers and barometers.

Two distinct lines of work are being carried on by the office: (1) observation work in Honolulu, and (2) the collection and publication of climatic data and crop information from various points throughout the group. Under the first heading it is to be noted that complete observations are made in Honolulu at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., local time, every day in the year, the results of these observations being immediately cabled to the mainland where they are published daily on the weather maps issued in all parts of the country and thence find their way into the news columns of practically all of the more than 2,000 daily newspapers. Thus the wonderfully equable climate of the "Paradise of the Pacific" is being brought to the attention of the entire reading public of the United States. Daily, weekly, and monthly statements of local weather conditions are also supplied to the Honolulu press. From the compiled records on file in the Honolulu office, extracts are furnished gratis to all applicants. In the collection of climatic data and crop information from various points in the group, the Honolulu office relies entirely upon the voluntary co-operation of public-spirited citizens, many of whom not only supply the desired information but also maintain their own rain gages and thermometric equipments. As far as practicable, however, standard instruments are supplied by the Weather Bureau. The reports received from crop correspondents are published by the Honolulu office in the form of weekly Crop Bulletins, which are mailed gratis to all applicants. In its issue of the weekly bulletins, it is the aim of the Bureau to present to the public a weekly statement of the weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the group, the effect of these conditions upon the growing staple crops, the present condition of these crops and their promise, and the agricultural operations which are being carried on. At the close of each month is published a more elaborate bulletin containing reports of daily temperature and precipitation observations made by co-operative observers at more than 150 points

in various portions of the Islands. The monthly bulletins also contain charts upon which are depicted graphically the distribution of temperature and rainfall in the different islands; also a condensed summary of the principal climatic features of the month and a report on crop conditions. The monthly reports are for gratuitous distribution. In the course of a few years it will be possible to compile, from the data being collected, an elaborate brochure on the climatology of the Hawaiian Islands.

With the advent of a local office of the Federal Weather Bureau, the Territorial Meteorological Service, conducted for a number of years under the able supervision of Mr. Curtis J. Lyons and his successor, Mr. Robert C. Lydecker, ceased to exist, all records and instrumental equipment being turned over to the Federal station, which is now in operation under the supervision of Mr. Alex. McC. Ashley, Section Director in charge, and his assistant, Mr. T. F. Drake.

THE SPELL OF THE TROPICS.

By Frederic J. Haskin, in the P. C. Advertiser, May 25, 1905.

“**T**HE people of Hawaii have their problems to solve, but they will doubtless be able to work them out. It is a place where a home is worth striving for. He who sojourns here awhile is ever loth to leave. The fair skies and bright flowers and brilliant shrubs offer a charm that grows the while, and makes other less favored climes dull in comparison. Only those who know the spell of the drowsy tropics can understand the hold they have upon the fancy. No pictured palm can wave and drone its evening anthem like the one that has its roots in the sand and its crest in the wind; no painter's brush can catch the majesty of the mountain peak at the sunset hour; and no juggler of words can impart the zest that rides with the spray of the southern sea. To know it for a day is to know it forever. Its pleasing memory never fades.”

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Prepared for the Annual by B. L. Marx.

THE Honolulu Symphony Society sprang into existence about three years ago. It started in a small way with a group of amateur musicians meeting together to rehearse chamber music. This gathering grew until almost all the instruments of a full string orchestra were represented. It was decided then to organize a musical society so that the orchestra could have the financial support of all persons interested in promoting the study of good music. The aim of the Society was to form a club that would be a musical center; a home for music lovers as well as for the members of the orchestra. This plan met with such hearty support that the Society was able to hire and fit up a club house and to purchase a small library of music. It was surprising to find so many amateur musicians playing on such a wide variety of instruments in a place as far removed from musical centers as Honolulu. The orchestra started with a complete string choir of first and second violins, violas, violin-cellos and double basses. In the wood-wind choir there were flutes, oboes and clarionets; in the brass were two cornets and a trombone, and there were also percussion instruments, tympani, bass and snare drums, etc. Professor F. A. Ballaseyus, then instructor of music in Oahu College, volunteered to direct the orchestra and regular rehearsals were held weekly.

The first appearance of the orchestra was at a smoking concert given at the club house, in honor of the officers of the German cruiser "Cormoran" in October, 1902. The orchestra played Mozart's Symphony in G Minor as the principal number on the program.

Public concert's have been given since then by the Society in the Opera House and on the grounds of Mr. James B. Castle at Waikiki. Honolulu is, perhaps, the only place in the world where an audience can sit on a lawn, under the shelter of palm trees; gaze out on the ocean glistening in the moon-

light, and listen to a Beethoven symphony. To the concert-goer who has to crowd into a stuffy room in winter, this description will read like a fairy tale.

The following programs of concerts given by the Society will indicate the class of music rendered by the orchestra:

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

F. A. Ballaseyus.....Musical Director.

December 27, 1902.

Program.

1. Overture—"Don Juan"Mozart
2. Pastoral Symphony (from "The Messiah").....Handel
3. Symphony MilitaireHaydn
 Adagio
 Allegro
 Allegretto.
4. Vocal SelectionWallace
 Mr. F. Melchers.
5. Spanish Serenade—"La Paloma".....De Yradier
6. Cornet SoloRollinson
 Signor Matteo Geraci.
7. Male ChorusSelected
8. The Forge in the Forest "Idyll".....Th. Michaelis

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

W. F. Jocher.....Musical Director.

Hawaiian Opera House, Saturday Evening, May 2, 1903.

Program.

1. Overture—"L' Impresario"Mozart
2. Unfinished Symphony in B Minor.....Schubert
 I Allegro Moderato (B Minor)
 II Andante con moto (E Major)
3. Ave Maria—From Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
 Mrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane and Orchestra.
4. Fantasia—"Ein Marchen"Bach

5. Violin QuintetteWagner
Prayer from Lohengrin.
Messrs. B. L. Marx, Wm. A. Love, Dr. O. E. Wall, Arthur
Davies, Jos. Rosen.
6. a "Polish National Dance".....Scharwenka
b "Hungarian National Dance".....Hasselman
Historical and Descriptive Notes of Franz Schubert's Un-
finished Symphony in B Minor by William F. Apthorp, fol-
lowed.

Two very successful operatic performances were given in the Opera House by Mrs. Annis Montague Turner and a company of amateurs in 1903. "Maritana" was sung in February and "Carmen" in December of the same year. The orchestra of the Honolulu Symphony Society assisted in both operas.

The Society has given a number of informal concerts in its club house for its own members and their friends, which have proved most enjoyable affairs.

Since the departure of Mr. W. F. Jocher the orchestra has been directed by Mr. Gerard Barton, Dr. A. Marques and Mr. Carl Busch.

At present Mr. Joseph H. Stockton, an experienced musician, is director of the orchestra, and the members are working hard under his direction, rehearsing for a symphony concert to be given in the Opera House in the near future.

All of the Honolulu newspapers have been most generous in their support of the Society and its aims, and it would seem fitting, as a mark of appreciation, to close this article by quoting the following editorial of "The Hawaiian Star":

"Through no other instrumentality, possibly, can so much be done for as little money, for the altruistic benefit of Honolulu, as through the Honolulu Symphony Club. For three years it has maintained itself as a musical organization, entirely amateur in its character, seeking to cultivate the musical taste of the community, and musical proficiency and musical education among its members. From time to time the

club's orchestra has given delightful public concerts, the last one being last Saturday evening. On many other occasions it has given its assistance to other commendable organizations in their efforts to carry on their work. In many ways it has demonstrated not alone that there is a place for it in the life of Honolulu, but that it fills that place, and is an active force for the betterment of the community.

"The organization is that of a club or society, maintaining a club house, supporting a competent and successful musical director, and seeking to interest all amateur musicians in the serious study and practice of good music. It holds regular and frequent musical practice. It maintains a center of interest in music and for things musical. Its club house is the natural rendezvous for visiting musicians and the club has ever been hospitable to such.

"It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of the good of such an organization. It focalizes musical effort. It concentrates in practical and effective channels individual, and what otherwise might be scattering and ineffective effort. Its influence on musical taste, both in the quality of music and the quality of musical rendering, cannot be overestimated.

"The effective way to support the club and to foster its efforts is to increase its membership. If every eligible member of the community who has an interest either in music or in the good of the community would support the club to the extent of membership fees and dues, the course of the club would be plain and the means to secure its best work and influence would be assured. The Honolulu Symphony Club desires the membership and co-operation of every music lover in the community and of every eligible person who would aid in all those elevating influences in the community which emanate from such an organization. The Honolulu Symphony Club deserves all that it asks."

THE PICTURE ROCKS OF NAALEHU.

By Rev. W. D. Westervelt.

IN the Hawaiian Annual of 1898, J. K. Farley gave a valuable account of "pictographs" found on the "pictured ledge of Kauai"—a beach of black lava at Koloa, over which sweep the ever restless surf waves. Sixty-seven of these carvings were counted.

A. F. Judd carried the investigation very much further and noted the results in the Annual of 1904. He visited "two localities on the island of Molokai, one near Momomi and the other near Kalae." On the island of Oahu he visited the picture caves near Koko Head. He also went to Koloa, Kauai, and with Mr. Farley made a new investigation of the picture ledge, finding new carvings.

Mathison, who came to Hawaii in 1821-22, found the rock on the island of Oahu, which the cannibal—Aikanaka—chief man-eater, used as a platter upon which to carve his human victims. Mathison says, "Upon the surface of this rock I discovered many rude representations of men and animals."

Ellis, who came to visit the American Missionaries in 1822, remaining to work with them for a time and meanwhile made a tour of the Islands, says that he saw a number of figures of men and animals in different places along the southwest coast of the island of Hawaii. He understood from the natives that these carvings denoted parties of men or groups of animals, and that they were carved to signify that a party was either journeying or had journeyed around the island. This harmonizes with certain sacred journeys or pilgrimages, which the natives have been in the habit of making on the island of Hawaii from time immemorial.

It also imparts the characters of worship to the rock carvings, an idea which was suggested to the writer by an old native minister.

Fornander, in the *Polynesian Race*, mentions picture rocks on Molokai. He says, "They are near a number of large irregularly shaped volcanic stones, standing on the brow of the hill. One of these is shaped like a high-backed chair, which judging from analogy to others like it in other parts of the group, may have served as a seat for the chief, or his priest, from which to look out over the ocean, or to watch the stars."

Fornander's feeling that these figures were connected in some way with religion of the ancient times, was so great that he referred them in his own mind to the worship of Siwa among the Hindoos whose "emblem, in Hindu mythology, is the double trident." This would indicate that to Fornander's thought the idea of procreation might have been connected with whatever worship was offered before these pictographs. He takes pains indeed, to call attention to them in connection with the upright stones which the Hawaiians held sacred and called Pōhaku-a-kane "which formerly served as altars or places of offering." Such stones are "used in the Lingam or Phallic symbolism of the Siwa culte in India," and mark the phallic idea the world over.

In March, 1905, I had the privilege of twice making a thorough examination of the carvings in a ravine not far from Naalehu in the district of Kau on the island of Hawaii.

At that time I had not given any especial attention to the history of pictographs in these Islands, and yet the impression was made at once that these figures were something like the rude gods of New Zealand which ruled over the principle of generation and also that they were in some way connected with the ancient religion of Hawaii. The location is one well calculated to accompany the idea of worship. The ravine is a remnant of a very ancient lava flow. The lava had forced its way along the surface of the ground, cooling on the top and sides, but leaving a long tunnel or series of caves through which the last remnants of the eruption forced their way to the sea shore. As years went by the ceiling of the tunnel

caved in leaving a ravine with precipitous and, many times, overarching sides.

At Naalehu a fine natural bridge was left over the ravine, while the sides are very much overarched for some distance from the bridge itself. An almost ideal spot is provided for the preservation of pictographs and their worship.

The sides of the ravine, under the overarching lava, have been coated with the white soda deposit which is so frequently connected with volcanic outbursts. By cutting away this white matter a black background was reached at a depth of only part of an inch. The coarse rude stone implements of the past were not fitted for fine carving, nor was the artistic taste of the Hawaiians ever well developed in the formation of beautiful carved work in any form, therefore only the crudest representations of the human form could be expected.



But the curious thing is that these figures at Naalehu, as well as all the figures throughout the islands show no independent work. They are all patterned after the same rough model. They are almost invariably made with the arms and

limbs at right angles rather than at an acute angle, although one figure at Naalehu varies from the ordinary rule.

At Naalehu there is scarcely anything which might be considered as a picture of animals or fish. The straight lines which sometimes occur may be imagined to denote a number of human beings or anything else which the fancy dictates.

Probably not less than from fifty to seventy-five figures are carved on the ravine sides, partly under the natural bridge and partly under the overhanging edges of the ravine. The average height of the figures would be about twelve inches.



The problem of the picture rocks of the Hawaiian Islands is still unsolved. They are unquestionably very ancient. They seem to be connected with the ancient religious ideas of the people, although the natives are very chary of telling anything

about the past which they think might reflect upon their ancestors in the way of either cannibalism or immorality. It is possible that careful study of the localities and systematic friendly inquiry among the natives even at this late date, might bring to light sufficient archaeological material for some safe conclusions.

It may be worth while to call attention to the different known and reported localities of picture rocks, in the different islands, thus leading other persons to make record of other places not yet recorded. On Kauai the beach at Koloa has long been known. On Oahu, Halemanu, or as it should prob-

ably be called Helemano, the sacred valley for the birth of the highest chiefs, and the cave on the ocean side of Koko Head have been the places for the carved rocks. On Molokai, Mo-momi and Kalae are the localities. On Hawaii, Pahala and Naalehu have been examined and photographed. In or near the temple of refuge at Honaunau, Hawaii, are said to be carvings in memory of "Kamalawalu, a King of Maui, who was slain in battle at Hokuula, Waimea, Hawaii, in the latter part of the 14th century." Other localities on the island of Hawaii not yet explored are said to be (1) near the heiau of Koki at Kapoho, Puna, (2) at Kawaihae on the floor of a heiau, probably the old heiau in ruins some distance from the village, (3) at Laupahoehoe, (4) on the beach not far from Waiohinu, (5) on the Kona side of Honuapo. These places were given by old natives when shown the pictures of the figures at Naalehu.

On the island of Niihau markings are said to exist at Kii, which means images or pictures, many times referring to forms of worship. Some inquiry should be made on the islands of Maui and Lanai.

This may not be a very important matter, but in the study of the ancient times, it cannot be said that anything is unimportant.

In connection with the foregoing mention may be made of the remarkable and very ancient ruins found on Easter Island, on which pictographs in several places have been discerned.

Easter Island is in the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, and is one of the nearest islands of Polynesia to South America. It is the last stepping stone for voyagers from Asia to America.

On Easter Island are many stone houses, terraced temples with great stone walls, and colossal stone images. Among these ruins are representations of human figures, birds, tortoise and rude animals. All the work, on houses, images and pictographs, is very rough and coarse. Some of

the more perfectly preserved images, those most easily removed, have been taken away to the British Museum.

Nothing has been discovered shedding light on the origin of these gigantic ruins, and Easter Island has been called "the mystery of the Pacific."

The island of Kusaie, on the eastern side of the Caroline Islands, is also remarkable for the ruins which denote a very ancient and rude form of civilization. Large tracts of land are covered with ruins of the most massive description. These ruins are totally unlike anything now built by the Kusaicians, and there appears to be no records or traditions concerning them.

There may be other pictographs in Samoa, Fiji and other island groups. The most ancient form of temple building in Polynesia which was pyramidal, or at least terraced, may be worthy of study.

It is to be hoped that at no late date some one interested in ethnology may be able to make a careful comparative study of the ruins of temples, and images, of the rock carvings and pictographs of the Pacific Ocean.

Some of the latest explorers argue that the path of ancient travel was from America to Asia. Possibly light might be thrown upon a migration of the Aztecs, leaving traces of their journey across the ocean. My own feeling inclines toward the older idea of the passage of Asiatic or rather Aryian civilization, to Central and South America by way of the Islands of the Pacific.

It is possible that the Philippines may be useful in such comparative study. Even a cursory glance at a map of the Philippine Islands shows a very great similarity to the peculiar use of consonants seen in the language of the Aztecs in New Mexico and Central America and the people of the Incas of Peru.

ARBOR DAY.

By Ralph S. Hosmer, Superintendent of Forestry.

FOR the first time in the history of the Hawaiian Islands Arbor Day was officially observed on Nov. 3, 1905. By proclamation of Governor George R. Carter that day was set apart, with the recommendation that "appropriate and instructive exercises be held in all our public schools and that a part of the day be devoted to the planting of trees and shrubs upon the school grounds."

In past years the subject of an Arbor Day celebration has many times been discussed and various individuals and associations have observed special tree planting days, but it has waited until this year for Arbor Day to take its place among the semi-holidays to be regularly observed. It has, however, not needed an official Arbor Day to arouse the spirit of tree planting in Hawaii. That has been actively alive here for many years and is in large measure responsible for the attractiveness of the homes of the people throughout the islands. But there is much yet to be done toward beautifying the Territory and making it as a whole a more attractive and consequently a better place to live in. As Arbor Day gives an incentive for this work, its observance is to be cordially welcomed. The date, November 3, was chosen as being a convenient one at the beginning of the rainy or growing season, an important consideration in all planting work.

Arbor Day was originally instituted in Nebraska in 1872 to secure the planting of trees on a large scale and for economic purposes. It first became associated with school ground planting in Cincinnati in 1882, since when it has come generally to be regarded as a day especially for school observance and dedicated essentially to school ground planting. Hawaii does well to add Arbor Day to its list of semi-holidays. It is in line with the best traditions of the islands to adopt mainland customs that have proved of value. Surely the spirit underlying Arbor Day should spread rapidly here where the natural conditions are so favorable to all plant growth.

The first Arbor Day in Hawaii was a decided success. Its observation was general throughout the Territory and it awakened an interest which it is believed will be permanent. To give the initial Arbor Day a good send off and to arouse that sustained interest which is essential to its real observance, Governor Carter generously offered to contribute half of an Arbor Day Prize Fund, from which a prize to the value of five dollars could be awarded in each public school in the Territory, to the grade planting on Arbor Day the tree which as the result of being well cared for was in the best condition at the end of the year. The prize—"some object of beauty or utility"—is to be held by the grade winning it during the succeeding year, and thereafter it is to be re-awarded on the same general terms. It is stipulated that a record be kept of the names of the children in the successful grade.

By means of this contest it is hoped that permanent interest will be aroused in each school which will lead not only to the immediate improvement of the school grounds, but also to the larger work of making attractive the public and private grounds throughout each district. Various public-spirited firms and individuals in Honolulu made up the remainder of the prize fund. In all \$770.00 was collected; enough for a prize in each of the 154 public schools in the Territory.

Following the efficient lead of Mr. James C. Davis, then Superintendent of Public Instruction—to whom is really due the credit of getting the Arbor Day celebration actually under way—the teachers and pupils of Hawaii rose to the opportunity. This was well shown by the number of requests for trees for Arbor Day planting received at the Government Nursery. Boxes of plants were sent out to 95 schools, while it is known that many others obtained their trees locally. At the time this article was written the exact number of schools entered in the contest was not known, save that it was over two-thirds of the whole.

The exercises varied in the different schools. Music and recitations alternated with brief talks about the origin and history of Arbor Day, while in all the schools emphasis was placed on the building up of the true Arbor Day spirit which not only leads to the planting of trees, but to the subsequent care of them, a matter

far more essential to success. Naturally school-ground planting is largely for ornamental effect. The next step will be to plant shade trees along the roads leading to the schools and so gradually throughout the district.

Besides the public schools many private schools, individuals and associations took an active interest in Arbor Day and its observance. At the Kamehameha Schools public exercises were held and class and other trees planted. Oahu College was prominent in shade tree planting along the streets of the College Hills Tract, where the work was begun of making more attractive by tree planting that already desirable section. On the other islands the tree planting at Mooheau Park, Hilo, and in the Public Square at Lahaina, deserves special mention, but everywhere throughout the Territory the day was observed and many trees and shrubs were planted.

As a part of the Arbor Day celebration in Honolulu, although the actual work was done later, record should be made of the planting of shade trees by the Waialae, Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club. Combining the Arbor Day spirit with the celebration of Thanksgiving, the streets in the above named districts were planted on November 30, an act which in later years will be a fitting cause for Thanksgiving by the residents of that section.

Altogether the celebration of the first Hawaiian Arbor Day was a great success. Teachers, pupils and citizens may well be proud of what was done on that day, for it is by such observances as this that the spirit is aroused that leads not only to the beautifying of the Territory, but to its general upbuilding.

A CREDITABLE PRODUCTION.

THE Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association may justly be proud of the exhibit by its Experiment Station Committee of the progress made by their staff of scientists in their investigations, as shown in the "Report and Yearbook for the year ending September 30, 1905." It is a revelation to find the efficiency with which the Association has equipped their Experi-

mental Station in this city, and learn that its corps of scientists embrace professors of world-wide fame as foremost in their several specialties, the result of whose labors and investigations of the past year are clearly set forth in the various reports of the several divisions, and gives evidence of Hawaii possessing the foremost station of its kind in the world.

This report appearing just as the ANNUAL closes affords opportunity for little more than to note its scope, though the book richly merits an extended review.

The work opens with the report of Committee on Experiment Station, which deals with its organization and publications; the division of agriculture and chemistry in laboratory work, propagating canes from seed, establishment of sub-stations and bulletins issued; the division of entomology in the investigations in cane leaf-hopper work and its results and publications thereon, and staff appointments, and the new division of pathology and physiology as to its organization and staff, buildings, construction therefor, program of future work, bulletins issued, experiment field, apparatus and methods for its use, by W. M. Giffard, chairman; E. D. Tenney, G. M. Rolph, Experiment Station Committee, 13 pp., the whole well illustrated with half-tones and engravings.

Then is presented the result of the year's work in each of the three divisions in the shape of appendix reports and inserts by the several directors in the following order:

Appendix I—Report of Division of Agriculture and Chemistry, dealing with laboratory work, weekly mill reports, field work, sub-stations, bulletins of the division, business of the station and staff, by C. F. Eckart, director.

Appendix II—Report of Division of Entomology, describing the mission to Australia and Fiji in search of parasites to cane leaf-hopper, distribution of beneficial insects, inspection of plantations as to the leaf-hopper and cane-borer, visit to other islands,

work at the station, publications, and library, by R. C. L. Perkins, director.

Appendix III—Report of Division of Pathology and Physiology with illustrations descriptive of the microscope room, camera lucida, dark room, illustration room, camera lucida for natural size or reduced drawings, liberal reduction of original drawings and experiment field, by N. A. Cobb, director.

Inserts: Comparative analyses of varieties of cane, by C. F. Eckart, 20 pp. Field experiments with sugar cane, by C. F. Eckart, 17 pp. Irrigation experiments of 1905, with illustrations, by C. F. Eckart, 17 pp. Fertilizer experiments, 1897-1905, by C. F. Eckart, 57 pp. Leaf-hoppers and their natural enemies, parts I, II, III, IV and VI, by R. C. L. Perkins, and part V, by F. W. Terry, in all, 205 pp., with 13 carefully engraved plates showing numerous illustrations. Inspection and disinfection of cane cuttings by N. A. Cobb, 35 pp., with eight plates of illustrations. Preliminary notes on root disease of sugar cane in Hawaii by L. Lewton-Brain, 35 pp., freely illustrated. Gummy of the sugar cane, by N. A. Cobb, 40 pp., freely illustrated; each bulletin in this division being well indexed.

Appended to the report for 1905 is given a revised reprint of the previous year, with several full page half-tone illustrations, whereby the comparative progress of the important experimental work of the station may be readily seen.

The engravings throughout the report were all executed at the Station and is another evidence of the high ideal directing its various departments.

RETROSPECT FOR 1905.

The victory which crowned the Republican party banners in the fall election of 1904 throughout the islands, as shown in the last issue, can hardly be said to have resulted in any glory to the party, nor credit to the legislators for their work of the session of 1905 that we had the right to expect. Nor was the majority of native members the cause of failure to realize the hopes that had been indulged in, either as to brevity of session or evidence of statesmanship in beneficent laws to meet the peculiar conditions existing here. The claim of a less expensive session than several preceding ones, and the absence of graft may be admitted, but it is small comfort to taxpayers and underpaid teachers and others in the public service that sessions are doubled without adequate returns, and legislative servants are voted more than they could command for like duties in any line of business in the country.

The spirit of antagonism to the executive wasted valuable time and saddled several undesirable laws upon us where personality largely prevailed, notably the loose Sunday law, and the pernicious liquor bill, introduced by the administration in the liquor dealers' interests, in both of which the promoters obtained their cue of government leanings from executive utterances and support from members hitherto credited with higher principles. Petitions and protests by the heavier tax paying and law abiding element of the community had no weight whatever except to hasten action to effect a defeat of higher hopes.

During March there was considerable agitation on the Sunday question and mass meetings held against change of the then existing law, at one of which the governor presided, and publicly admitted his responsibility for the stir created. Petitions and delegations followed, both before him and the legislature, against the bill proposed, and of course a like effort in its favor, and though it subsequently received his veto it was ignored and became law in the interests of small store-keepers and baseball players, or money seekers and holiday makers. To

the surprise of many the liquor bill vetoed once, and sustained, was reintroduced with some unworkable features eliminated, and hurried through without reference to committee, became law with his approval.

The County Act naturally occupied much time, despite the labors of the special committee in its preparation, and finally passed with such crudities as secured its veto, but this was overridden in a very defiant spirit and an additional act passed to remedy some of the defects pointed out in the governor's veto message.

A summary of the work of the regular session in its enactment of laws and their disposition, shows 124 bills passed altogether, of which 103 became laws. There were fourteen vetoes, of which nine were sustained and the following five overridden, viz.: the Sunday law, the County act, the enabling act for same, the Hilo high school bill, and the bill arranging terms of court for the island of Hawaii. Fourteen bills met with a pocket veto.

COUNTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

As the time of election for county officials under the act approached, a test case as to its constitutionality was brought before the Supreme Court and its validity unanimously maintained. Thereupon the political campaign proceeded with vigor and much antagonism. The participation of Governor Carter against the Republican party nominee for sheriff on the Oahu ticket was for reasons published, hence, as a result of his election the governor tendered his resignation to the President, a step that met with much protest by the several bodies representing the business interests of the Territory, which, however, he was induced to recall upon his visit East upon his meeting with the President.

The special County Act campaign, though brief, was more vigorous than usual, and a valuable precedent on two important points established, viz.: that a party ticket does not necessarily bind voters blindly to support objectionable candidates. In order to secure straight party ticket votes there must be no crookedness in methods or men. In recognition of this principle the

recently formed Civic Federation entered its protest against certain names on the Republican ticket and selected others, irrespective of party, that would better serve the interests of the public. Though partially defeated, it nevertheless carried weight on its first public exercise as a body to be reckoned with in future nominations.

On this, and parts of the other islands, a fusion of Democrats and Home Rulers was effected, to defeat the Republican ticket, but it barely succeeded only in a few instances.

The County Act went into effect July 1st, 1905, according to law and has had material assistance from the Territorial officials to smooth its inauguration in the public service. And though there are not a few crudities in the law, there has been less friction, so far, than was anticipated in its working. Yet for what? To multiply offices and opportunities for politicians, and increase taxation in a diminutive territory that long ago was ridiculed by Mark Twain who likened the official machinery of Hawaii to that of the Great Eastern in a sardine box.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Early in the year was completed the long projected garbage crematory for the disposal, daily, of the city's refuse by a patent and sanitary process. It is located on the shore of Kakaako, adjoining the sewer pumping station; is two stories in height and built of brick. On the ground floor are six incinerators of the Thackery patent, enclosed with brick, of a capacity judged sufficient to serve the city's needs for many years to come.

The Federal government has erected a commodious two-story structure abreast of the channel wharf specially designed to meet the requirements of the Immigration service at this port. The new station is built on piles on reclaimed land that is being filled in from the coral dredgings that is going on, and is gradually taking on a tropical appearance. The building is well arranged in its several offices and divisions for convenience, comfort and expedition in all departments of the service.

Adjoining its premises on the mauka side is the new building designed for the Planters' Association for their labor bureau.

The Royal School building mentioned in last ANNUAL as nearing completion was finished early in the year and the school officially opened March 3rd, 1905, by Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson, with an historic address. During the year there has been erected on the front slope of Punchbowl, at the corner of Lunalilo and Hackfeld streets, a commodious two-story brick building for a Normal school, having sixteen classrooms and an assembly hall, with a manual training building connected therewith. Its opening occurred September 11th. On the various islands over forty school houses and sixteen teachers' houses are in progress or contracted for.

The Electric Light station in Nuuanu valley has had recently completed a new substantial brick building for its power house to meet the increase in efficiency that will be required of it when the new reservoir water supply becomes available.

The new archives building in the executive grounds, also of brick, is nearing its completion as to outward appearances, though it will be several weeks before the internal fittings will be through with. The structure is of neat classic design, one story in height and fire proof in its character.

A number of new roads have been constructed and improvements in changing grades and relocating portions of the main belt roads of the different islands. The extension of road in the Nahiku-Keanae districts of Maui, through a rough country, is about finished, as also the Kalihiwai-Hanalei road on Kauai. A 60 feet extension of School street Ewa-wards of Liliha is partially finished, as also roads leading into Manoa and Palolo valleys.

Federal work on the Kahauiki reservation has at last begun, and as a consequence, for the convenience of travel, the Rapid Transit Co. have extended their Kalihi section of road to the valley this side of Moanalua.

The constant tax upon the harbor and wharf capacity of the port is to be relieved in the near future as work in both divisions is in progress by both the Federal and Territorial governments. Dredging of the new wharf at the foot of Alakea street by cutting into the Esplanade and blasting out the coral bed is rapidly

progressing, as the work, costing \$168,000, is to be completed in January, 1906. Plans are also prepared for a new one adjacent to the naval docks, and dredging a slip at the foot of Kilauea street to make available both sides of afore mentioned dock. The new wharf at the foot of Fort street is completed, but the Brewer wharf work still hangs.

The new Petroleum Gas plant for fuel and lighting purposes has been established with works at Iwilei. Work was sufficiently completed and city pipes laid by June 1st that lighting was inaugurated June 3rd, 1905.

An important extension has been made at the Queen's Hospital by the addition of the new Pauahi wing recently completed at a total cost of \$63,766, toward which Chas. R. Bishop gave \$35,000.

Kahului harbor improvement is being undertaken by the private enterprise of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., in the erection of a 400-foot wharf fronting the water, and port dredging to include a 30-foot depth to the channel for its shipping accommodation.

The work of dredging for deepening and enlarging our harbor and its entrance has recently been entered upon, the successful bidders being a coast firm which has brought down a sea-going dredger especially for the contract in hand. Its powerful machinery is of the suction type; the other dredger, constructed here by Lord & Belser, also of large capacity, is of the dipper class.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Again we have to note a year of inactivity in the real estate market. The records show fairly well as to the number of property transfers from month to month, but few of which are up to assessed value. Several fine residence parcels have changed hands at sacrifice figures, and heavy foreclosures have failed to realize the obligations, as last year. Rents have moderated, yet houses and stores lie idle. Among the best sales of the year may be said to be the Gilman residence, in the Makiki district, and the Chilton building on the corner of Fort and King streets.

This lethargic condition of the real estate market naturally effects the building trade; what activity exists seems confined to the suburban College Hills and Kaimuki districts. In the former the new residence of Dr. W. D. Baldwin shows prominently as the finest structure erected here for several years past. Three or four other houses in this section are about completed. On what was "the plains" district a few dwellings are in progress, the McStocker residence, on Lunalilo street, being the most notable.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The islands as a whole have enjoyed a year of remarkably uniform weather, with a fairly well distributed rainfall excepting in a few localities. Last winter, or more properly the rainy season, (which was a light one,) gave us a spell of lower temperature than usual that was an enjoyable change. Following this, high winds and heavy weather prevailed for a time, but not to the extent of material damage to our coasting or agricultural interests such as was experienced the previous year. April took the place of March as the windy month, and averaged a higher velocity than any other month of the year.

BUSINESS CHANGES, ETC.

For the better protection of the rice industry of the islands, which has suffered much of late, the principal growers of, and dealers in, this commodity formed a corporation the early part of the year under the name of the 'Rice Growers & Factors' Association, with its principal office on the Ewa side of Nuuanu street near Queen.

Parties representing the majority of Sugar Plantation Agencies of the islands have also concentrated their interests under a superintending and protecting corporation for the marketing of our sugars, known as the Sugar Factors Co., Ltd., with capital of \$3,000,000.

J. M. Levy & Co., importers and dealers in California fruit and produce, have extended their business and opened a well fitted grocery store in the Waity block, on King street.

The Pearson & Potter Co. has merged with the J. A. M. Johnson Co., the latter concern moving into the former's Fort street premises.

Owing to the removal of the stone building on the water front, for some time past occupied by the California Feed Co., they have moved into the Queen street portion of the Honolulu Iron Works premises.

Among the new concerns established is to be noted that of the Thayer Piano Co., recently opened in the Oregon block, on Hotel street, and the J. Carlo Pawn Broking Co., on Hotel street, near Union.

Through purchase of the Kunst and Cooper interests in the First National Bank of this city, by Jas. B. Castle and the Castle Estate, Mr. W. G. Cooper retires as cashier and has been succeeded by Mr. L. Tenney Peck.

The amalgamation of the Wilder's and Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. was consummated this past summer, under date of July 1st.

J. A. Hopper Co.'s mill business, established for the past 33 years on the Ewa side of Fort street, below Queen, have vacated their premises, razed their brick buildings and moved into the three storied brick warehouse they built a few years ago on Halekauwila street, opposite Hackfeld & Co.'s, storing their machinery until securing proper quarters for erecting same.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The principal official changes for the year embrace the following: Hon. F. M. Hatch resigned as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Hon. A. A. Wilder.

Hon. A. Lindsay was promoted from the Police Court to succeed Hon. G. D. Gear as Second Judge of the first circuit, whose term of office expired; Hon. W. L. Whitney succeeding as District Magistrate.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, resigned, was succeeded by Jas. C. Davis who in turn resigned recently and has been succeeded by W. H. Babbitt.

Jos. M. Oat, whose term of office as Postmaster at Honolulu expired, is succeeded by Mr. Jos. G. Pratt. In Hilo, Geo. Desha succeeds Wm. I. Madeira as postmaster.

Dr. Chas. A. Peterson succeeded the late Dr. H. C. Sloggett, as Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Lorrin Andrews, moved to Shanghai, has been succeeded as Attorney General by E. C. Peters, his deputy.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The islands have been specially favored during the year by the number of prominent personages that have visited us, a number of whom Honolulu was delighted to honor. Many of them simply touched en route to or from the Orient, like "ships that pass in the night," while others have enjoyed the opportunity for rest and investigation that promises much for the interests of Hawaii. The visit of the Taft party, brief though it was, will long be remembered by us who entertained and crowded the day with sightseeing and special entertainment, and they who expressed themselves as having had "the time of their lives," not the least enthusiastic of whom was Miss Alice Roosevelt.

John G. Woolley, the noted temperance worker, made a timely visit early in the summer and delivered several strong addresses, as usual.

Rev. Dr. Ostrom, with his famed singers, Messrs. Hillis and Butler, came to aid in revival work, remaining about four weeks.

A sad mission brought Dr. David Starr Jordan and Timothy Hopkins for a short visit.

Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, visited here to select a site for the leprosarium to be established by the Federal Government, for which an appropriation of \$100,000 was made.

Hon. W. P. Hepburn, chairman of Ways and Means Committee of the House, made an enjoyable stay of several weeks, during which he gave two public addresses that were much appreciated. He made close enquiry into the needs of the Territory. F. P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, as also Victor S. Clark, of the Bureau of Labor; Chas. P. Neill, Labor

Commissioner, and Dr. Walter Evans, chief of the Division of Insular Stations, Department of Agriculture, all made investigations while here in their various lines of enquiry, which will doubtless prove to our advantage. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, a strong friend of Hawaii and promoter of its diversified interests, touched here en route from the Orient.

Of scientists and professionals we note Dr. C. H. Hitchcock, the eminent geologist of Dartmouth College; Prof. Perkins, State Geologist of Vermont; Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory; Geo. C. Curtis, Geologist of Museum staff, Harvard University; Henry G. Bryant, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, as also Col. Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal, all making trips of observation in various parts of the islands.

Others simply passing through were Admiral Montt, ex-president of Chile, and party; President E. H. Harriman, of railroad prominence, and Manager R. P. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., and Wm. Jennings Bryan, the prominent Democrat and leader. Prince Ferdinand of Savoy visited here as lieutenant on the Italian war vessel *Calabria*, en route to the Orient.

FOREST FIRES.

A raging forest fire of unknown origin prevailed in the forest of South Kona, Hawaii, chiefly in the ohia belt of Kaapuna, on government and private lands in February and March. It started near the road and burned several miles inland and two miles wide at the upper end. Some 60 or 70 men were engaged in fighting it before all danger was overcome.

About the same time a serious forest fire swept a considerable section of the Bishop Estate lands in North Kona, doing much injury before it was finally subdued.

Olaa had a brief experience of like nature. On Oahu, Wahiawa this past summer had a hard fight on its hands in combating a forest fire that threatened serious consequences. With the combined help of the colony, adjacent ranch, Waialua plantation, and government aid from this city, together engaging

some 500 men, their strenuous efforts, after several days' work, overcame the danger.

A grass fire in Kalihi hills also occurred during the summer, but by prompt action was early extinguished.

RECORD PASSAGES.

Among the arrivals during the year, the most notable passages are the following: The bark R. P. Rithet distinguished herself by a record trip of eight days from Honolulu to San Francisco in March last, and a little later the ship John Ena at Hilo, from Shanghai, was reported to have made the passage in the extraordinary run of 22 days.

In July the S. S. Manuka of the Canadian-Australian line, made the run from Sydney to this port, including stoppages at Brisbane and Suva, in 14 days, 17 hours and 12 minutes.

In August the P. M. S. S. Siberia reduced the record time from San Francisco to Honolulu to 4 days, 19 hours and 20 minutes.

DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES.

The advocates of diversified industries have much encouragement in the tangible support to their theory of multiplying our possibilities from the showing made during this past year in the various products that have so far claimed attention, as may be gathered from our opening article, "Lessons from our Customs Tables," page 43. Additional thereto we note the establishment of rubber culture on the island of Maui, an entirely new industry, entered upon with enthusiastic confidence and on a scale that will announce itself as soon as the trees are of sufficient age to tap.

The satisfactory growth of a number of rubber trees set out at Nahiku a few years ago by Mr. Hugh Howell proved it as eminently suited to that locality. Early in this year the Nahiku Rubber Co. was formed, to secure the desirable tract of that section and enter upon its planting on a liberal scale. Incorporating with a capital of \$150,000 (all the stock of which has been taken up), the work has proceeded under the management of

R. H. Anderson, of practical experience in rubber culture in Mexico. One of the principal stockholders of the concern made a visit to Ceylon in the interest of the corporation to study varieties, methods, etc., and to procure the best seeds and plants, the result of which he has generously made public. Many seeds and two shipments of plants have been received by the company with which to early plant their entire tract.

The Koolau Rubber Co., also on Maui, has been formed by Messrs. Howell, Coke and others, to plant on land of Judge W. A. McKay, under the care of C. O. Jacobs. Another concern is reported contemplating like enterprise on the other side of Oahu.

The sisal industry has about doubled its returns in choice product this past year, and is finding material in its refuse, when properly treated, for mattresses, with the prospect of utilizing the remainder for paper making. This is encouraging to the new ventures in the field, of which two are reported this year, one of 500 acres being set out in Kona, Hawaii.

Extensions in pineapple culture and the canning industry continues; the output this year having doubled that of last year, reaching 40,000 cases of two dozen each, and the outlook for 1906 promises to double again this figure. Kauai has entered upon extensive planting, and will establish a cannery in connection therewith, and there has been some talk of Hilo doing likewise.

Coffee is reported to be producing heavily this season in the various districts. Kona, however, will not be able to reap full advantage owing to scarcity of labor to gather it. Louisson Brothers' plantation in Hamakua has 300 acres planted to Guatemala trees, of which 200 are bearing.

The banana trade of this island has felt severely the interruption to regular shipping opportunities, while that of Hilo is said to be in a bad way, largely the result of packers' cupidity.

The growth of our honey trade is very satisfactory, exports to London calling this year for 2,000 cases. Molokai recently sent down 764 cases toward it. Kauai also shares in the apiary product, the output of the Garden Island Honey Co.

Island mango chutney is a new industry by Mrs. Kearns, that is rapidly making a name for itself, orders from abroad for its supply to the Pacific Mail and other steamers and for shipment, as also a steady local demand gives it a bright outlook.

Experiments in tobacco culture, under instructions of Jared G. Smith, of the Experimental Station, is progressing satisfactorily. The Hamakua station has $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres planted in Cuban, Sumatra and Vuelta bajo varieties. The planting at this place is at an elevation of 1500 feet, the manager reporting that it is not necessary to grow it under cover as in Cuba, to obtain a thin leaf, as ours are such without resort to artificial means to make them so. A station has been started at Pahala, in Kau, a half acre planted in May from seed and set out in latter part of July was ready for harvesting the latter part of October. This planting is at an elevation of 1850 feet.

Some attention is being given to the growth of Manioc cassava, or Tapioca starch, in certain parts of the islands; Mr. Koeling's fields at Koolau enables him to market about fifty bags a month.

Samples of silk cocoons raised at the Experimental Station where 20,000 worms were industriously at work in May is solving the problem as to the future prospects of another new industry for us. A San Francisco capitalist offers to put money into such a project rightly established.

Much encouragement is given toward the establishment of the koa lumber mill to locate near the Volcano house on a five-year lease from the Bishop Estate of 4,500 acres.

WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

April witnessed the completion of the newly constructed reservoir by Kearns and Lishman, at Kalihi, situate on the hill slope at some 370 feet elevation, for supplying the pressing needs of that section of the city. It has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons and is supplied with artesian water through an 18-inch main from the King street pumping station, adjoining the Kamehameha school grounds.

New 18-inch mains have been laid from reservoir No. 1, in the valley, to Beretania street. Other parts of the city have also had larger mains replace those hitherto in use.

Plans are completed and work is already begun on the new Nuuanu storage reservoir, of a capacity of 450,000,000 gallons, and a maximum depth of fifty-five feet. When full this reservoir will cover an area of about fifty acres.

WATER DEVELOPMENT.

Work on the Kohala ditch to convey waste waters from the Hamakua district is being pushed forward; everything progressing satisfactorily so far, though the amount of tunneling found advisable has exceeded the estimate. Some 700 men are engaged in the work, the tunneling shifts working day and night, with the prospect that water will be delivered during the summer of 1906. The ditch is being treated throughout to prevent seepage and the estimated loss by evaporation will not exceed two per cent.

On Maui, the work on Wailuku's water scheme, is meeting with success, the tunneling already furnishing a supply beyond the expected estimate for the time engaged and distance run.

Work on the Wahiawa Dam is progressing rapidly toward completion; it is practically finished in fact, though the tunnels to convey its water to the Waialua fields will require several weeks to complete, as it is all hand drill work through solid rock, progressing but eighty feet per month.

The Kauai Electric Co., Ltd., is developing a water system at Wainiha to convey water from the Wainiha stream on the north side of the island by ditch and tunnel to the head of a pipe line giving a head of 560 feet where two generators will be installed to transmit power that is to be conveyed to the McBryde plantation for its pumping stations and other uses. At present one and a half miles of ditch and three miles of tunneling have been completed, and the whole work will be finished by June, 1906.

PLANTATION MATTERS.

Under sugar machinery inventions we note patents by Max

Lorenz secured for a process of macerating cane, claimed to be one of the most valuable improvements to sugar machinery for some time, and also for intermediate apron conveyors for sugar mills.

Following the introduction of the cane loading machine, a new invention as a labor saving device in a cane cutter and harvester has been brought to notice and a practical test made of its principle at the Honolulu plantation which met the inventors' claims for it. A full sized machine is now being constructed to place upon the market. Should these two labor saving devices come into general use the labor problem of our plantations will be materially relieved.

Labor strikes have given no little trouble this past year, confined with one exception, to the restless Japs, notably at Lahaina, Wailuku, Paia, and Olaa, the latter two not serious. All of them however were trivial in their alleged cause and in due time was overcome.

The Sugar Factors Co. has recently secured the controlling interest in the Crockett Refinery, San Francisco, with the view of utilizing such portion of the annual output of raw sugars for the Pacific Coast trade as they may desire to reserve from shipments to the eastern market up to 150,000 tons, as per contract with the eastern Sugar Trust. The agreement heretofore existing between the Hawaiian planters and the Spreckels refinery expires 1905, and this new step is taken with the view of materially strengthening Hawaii's sugar interests.

The Honolulu Plantation, in addition to refining its own sugar, as done this past season, it is reported that it will refine the product also of the Hutchinson Plantation, of Kau.

EXODUS OF JAPANESE.

There has been quite an exodus of Japanese from the islands during the year, partly the calling in of reserves through the late war, partly the demand for labor at Panama, and in California and Oregon during the fruit season. The natural restlessness of the race afforded designing parties occasion to scheme for their movement by the hundreds, and sought special vessels for

their emigration. Through official aid at Washington the plan to recruit labor here for Panama canal work was frustrated, notwithstanding, some 2,500 are reported to have left for San Francisco and Seattle in April, and quite a number since.

This, with the restrictions by the Japanese government as to the number permitted per month to come here, naturally affects us both in plantation and domestic service.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Schooner *Lavinia*, Weisbath master, returned to this port Jan. 1st, 1905, many days overdue from her cruise to Palmyra Island, having met with a series of gales while there which carried away all deck movables, anchors and chains, and nearly wrecking the vessel.

Schooner *Ariel*, coal laden from Newcastle, arrived Jan. 2nd, having experienced considerable damage in a gale off New Zealand, which carried away the gaff-topsails and smashed two boats.

A number of arrivals up to March reported like heavy weather, with damage to sails, rigging, etc. Barkentine *Archer*, from San Francisco, with cargo for this port, was obliged during a heavy gale, March 11th, to sacrifice the larger part of her deck load of ties, etc.

Schooner *C. Kennedy*, Schlemmer, master, which left Honolulu Feb. 9th for Laysan and Midway Islands with stores, was cast away on the former island by stress of weather, March 3rd; the vessel and boats becoming total wrecks, with but a small portion of stores and no personal effects saved. Her officers and crew were rescued by the U. S. Gunboat *Petrel* on March 23rd, en route to this port from Midway, arriving March 26th.

Br. bark *Don*, from Iqueque, with cargo of phosphates for this port and Victoria, B. C., grounded for a few hours off Diamond Head, April 30th, but was hauled off by the tug on a rising tide without much difficulty, and little or no damage.

Bark *Martha Davis*, at anchor in Hilo bay, Hawaii, took fire on the night of May 13th, and burned to the water's edge; origin

of fire unknown. A portion of the cargo had been landed, but all plantation freight was destroyed.

Schooner *Chas. Levi Woodbury*, leaving here early in May for Midway Island with stores, etc., in tow of the *Iroquois*, separated in a gale off Kauai, and the supercargo, Clark, was lost overboard. In a subsequent trip to Laysan she met with heavy weather, in which sails were carried away and the vessel badly battered. Fears for her safety was felt as she became long overdue, but returned to port Sept. 3rd, with the above report of mishaps.

Schooner *Matthew Turner* arrived July 5th with 26 men from the Norwegian barks *Victor* and *Salamis*, which dragged their moorings and were driven ashore on Malden Island during a storm on May 19th and became total wrecks. Both vessels were loading guano at the time.

Ship *Spartan*, 1335 tons, Flynn, master, coal laden from Newcastle for Lahaina, went ashore $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Kahului, Maui, Aug. 19th and became a total loss. The tug *Fearless* from Honolulu made a brave attempt to rescue her, but failed to make an impression as a N. E. gale was blowing at the time. The vessel and her cargo was sold for \$400, and her coal has been gathered by Japs as the vessel gradually broke up.

Steamship *Alameda*, leaving San Francisco Sept. 30th for this port, went on the rocks off Fort Point in a heavy fog. Prompt assistance was rendered to extricate her from her perilous position and with powerful pumps to overcome the inrush of water from her punctured condition and the aid of several tugs she was finally hauled off and towed to her berth on Oct. 6th. She was at once placed in dock for repairs, which were executed by the Union Iron Works at an expense of about \$30,000.

October 24th. French ship *Ernest Reyer*, coal laden from Newcastle for this port, ran aground off Diamond Head at 2:20 A. M. With the combined effort of the tug *Fearless* and steamers *Likeliike*, *Niihau* and *Lehua* she was hauled off on rise of the tide toward noon and brought into port; sustaining little damage. Claims to the amount of \$45,000 were filed against the vessel which was subsequently compromised for \$8,250.

ERRATIC KILAUEA.

Kilauea has indulged in a season of successive changes this past year that has maintained a spirit of expectant interest since its outbreak of activity, February 21st, 1905. As though this return of volcanic life was an error of judgment on Pele's part she banked her fires in the middle of March, then broke forth again a few months later with her old time energy.

This coquettish demeanor has continued along up to the present writing, and has afforded intense interest and satisfaction to a steadier stream of tourists and resident visitors than ever before.

As to the changes effected in the crater by this year's activity, we learn that the pit of Halemaumau has gradually filled so that it is now but about 400 feet deep, and at times when the wind clears it of smoke, the boiling, surging lava is clearly seen.

BINGHAM MEMORIAL TABLET.

On April 19th, 1905, was unveiled, at Punahou, the Bingham Tablet commemorative of his gift of the college grounds in 1840, to the cause of Christian education in these islands. The tablet, executed in bronze and embedded in a large boulder of rough lava rock from adjacent Rocky Hill, is erected on the site of the cottage home built by Rev. Hiram Bingham in early years, but long since demolished to make way for the successive changes that have developed Punahou.

The occasion had additional historic interest in the fact that it was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the landing of Rev. H. Bingham and associates, the pioneer band of American missionaries on the shores of Oahu.

REVIVAL SERVICES, ETC.

Religious revival services began in this city last April, which was materially promoted by the arrival on May 3rd of Dr. H. Ostrom, with his singers, J. P. Hillis, chorus leader, and Fred Butler, soloist. These services were largely attended and growing interest manifested to its close, May 28th.

St. Elizabeth House and Chapel, the gift of Mr. Proctor, of Cincinnati, was erected at Palama, and opened May 7th by Bishop Restarick, largely through the labors of Deaconess Drant in the Hawaiian-Chinese district.

The Seamen's Institute has been moved from its water-front location to spacious quarters occupying the second floor of the Castle & Cooke building, on King street, a portion of which is assigned to, and fitted for, chapel purposes, which was dedicated September 17th by Bishop Restarick. Episcopal services will be held regularly each Sunday hereafter at the usual hours.

MRS. STANFORD'S DEATH.

The sudden death of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford on February 28th, 1905, at the Moana Hotel, in this city, was a severe shock to the community, and deep sympathy was expressed for such a suffering end of so noble a life of self-sacrifice as was hers, so real was her impression that she had been poisoned. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "felonious poisoning by person unknown." But opinions differed widely then, many inclining with Dr. Jordan and Mr. Hopkins, who, after careful investigation, published their belief that death was from natural causes, and nothing so far has been found to change this view.

Impressive funeral services were held in Central Union Church on March 15th at 8 A. M. and the remains borne to the steamer *Alameda*, for interment in the Stanford Tomb.

WAIKIKI ATTRACTIONS.

A surf riding fiesta at Waikiki, illustrating canoe, boat and board practice, was inaugurated March 20th, and greatly enjoyed by a throng of participants and spectators at the Moana and the Hotel Annex, though the day was too fine for high surf and its attendant excitement.

Honolulu had its first cowboy exhibition of lassoing cattle and other feats of horsemanship on October 21st, 1905, at Kapiolani Park, which was witnessed by an unusually large crowd of people, and though gotten up on short notice, proved so suc-

cessful as to engender the hope that inter-island contests of this character may become one of the annual attractions of the city hereafter.

ARBOR DAY INAUGURATION.

Arbor day was inaugurated in this Territory on November 3rd, 1905, for observation by the various schools of the Territory, as shown in a paper elsewhere on the subject in this issue. Much interest was manifest therein throughout the islands and, though late in thus responding to what has oft times been suggested for the beautifying of many a barren and unsightly locality, it will well repay the effort.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

A movement for the general improvement and beautifying of the city of Honolulu took definite shape on November 28th at a joint meeting of the Promotion Committee and a number of leading citizens to forelay the work of Mr. Robinson, the expert, who has been called here to advise and suggest a park system. An advisory committee was formed with W. M. Giffard as chairman and R. S. Hosmer as secretary, to aid the various sectional improvement clubs organized about the city for tree planting, remedying fence and other property disfigurements, etc. The Kaimuki and Kalihi Improvement Clubs may take courage at the catchy influence of their good work in early organization.

In this spirit the ornamentation of the city front, from Brewer's to the Inter-Island wharves, with its three oasis of tropic shrubbery to relieve the bareness of space through the removals of old structures, and the green swarding of several hitherto neglected vacant plats in and about the city may be said to be the forerunner.

ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADE.

The *Advertiser* has been making a single-handed battle against gambling and the gambling dens that have been flaunting themselves defiantly in this city for some time past, some openly and others behind barred doors and windows, two of which have been

run to earth and the principals convicted. The expose of these established institutions, known to many, naturally reflects seriously upon the police, or the police system, that makes this condition of things possible.

Kauai is also doing good work for the suppression of the evil.

NECROLOGY RECORD.

Since the close of our last record the dread reaper has claimed quite a number from the community, among whom the following older or prominent residents of the islands, or identified with its interests, may be noted, several of whom passed away in other lands, as herein shown. The list embraces: Captain D. Taylor, Lahaina; Frank Buchholz, Kona; Mrs. S. M. Ballou, James Olds, Mary (Pitman) Ailau, Hilo; Mrs. R. F. Engle, Paia; C. H. Willis, Hanalei; Mrs. J. H. Paty, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, Henry Hyman, San Francisco; Louis Adler, Mrs. Wilhelm, Hilo; Mrs. E. G. Beckwith, Paia; Thos. Christley, Jas. Dean, Mrs. Cordelia H. Brown, Mrs. Catherine (Fornander) Brown, Jno. K. Wilder, Dr. Jas. Wight, Kohala; Rev. Father Oliver Bogaert, Wailuku; A. W. Pearson, D. B. Peterson, Gustav Kunst, in Germany; W. N. Armstrong, at Hampton, Va.; J. K. Brown, at Stockton, Cal.; F. C. Baldwin and H. Alex. Isenberg, in New York; G. F. Carsley, of Kona, and Dr. D. Shepardson, the "wheel-chair evangelist."

FIRE MATTERS.

The city has been spared any serious fires this year, though annoyed with the usual frequency of Chinatown mishaps of which suspicions of incendiarism have been evident in several cases. In an official report to the governor for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1905, there were forty-seven alarms for the year, of which four were false, embracing losses placed at \$45,395, with \$33,257 paid by insurance companies. Of the various causes assigned three were incendiary, and twelve were unknown.

SUNDRIES.

Fifty-four failures occurred in the Territory during 1904.

and the mortgage indebtedness for the year showed an increase over releases of \$846,317.91. For the nine months of 1905, ending September 30th, the mortgage indebtedness of individuals and firms of the Territory, compiled by Berrey's Commercial Agency, Ltd., shows an increase of \$822,114.65, and thirty-nine failures in the same period.

The transport *Solace* brought the new wireless plant for the Naval Station at this port, May 22nd, in charge of Lieut. G. C. Sweet for its installation, then going on to install a second station at Guam. September 12th the *Iris* brought completing apparatus for same and the station is now in working order.

Preliminary work has begun for the extension of the Oahu Railway to the Wahiawa Colony. The new line will branch at Waipahu to follow the Waikakalaua gulch, thence out onto the plains to the colony. The work is to be completed by July of 1906.

"The Territorial Republican Committee made promise before election to the respectable business firms of the community that it would see that the legislature enacted no law that would put the Territory to shame."—P. C. A., Apl. 18, 1905.

"The new liquor license law has demoralized the saloon business," says a dealer long in the trade, "and is rapidly being controlled by irresponsible Japanese and Chinese, the result of low license and removal of discretion on applications."

HANDY HONOLULU POINTERS.

HONOLULU the capital of the Territory, situate on the island of Oahu, embraces an area of fifteen square miles, and has a present estimated population of 40,000 souls. It has cable communication with San Francisco and Manila, and wireless communication with the other islands of this group. Average annual temperature 74°; average rainfall 37.58 inches.

It has 125 miles of streets: 24 miles of electric car service.

It has one railway connecting daily with Pearl Harbor and six of Oahu's sugar plantations.

Twenty churches, embracing nine denominations.

Two colleges, 20 public and 27 private schools, with 4290 pupils in the public schools and 3110 pupils in the private schools.

It has two electric light plants, and one petroleum gas works.

Two iron foundry and machine shops. Six woodwork and planing mills.

One marine railway, of 1000 tons capacity.

A paid steam fire department with 65 alarm stations.

Three daily newspapers printed in English.

Five commercial banks. One public library and reading room.

One museum of rarest and largest collection of Hawaiian and Polynesian antiquities.

One aquarium.

15 Fraternal societies. Four hospitals.

Two theatres. One each Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Y. M.'s institute.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF HONOLULU.

Compiled from the latest Census Report by Dr. A. Marques.

THE last census gave the total population of Honolulu as 39,306, 24,746 of whom were males and 14,560 females. Again 19,023 were born here and 20,283 born abroad; the races therein being represented by 23,919 Hawaiians and whites, 9,061 Chinese, 6,179 Japanese, (making 15,240 yellow,) and 147 black. In respect to nationalities among the people born abroad, we find the following: 6,842 Chinese, 5,595 Japanese and 7,846 other strangers, these last being distributed as follows: American, 2,846; Portuguese, 2,410; British, 1,107; German, 553; Pacific Islanders, 293; Scandinavian, 146; French, 78, and 2 French-Canadian; Spanish, 72; Italian, 54; other Europeans, 197, and 88 various. The number of males of 21 and over in Honolulu was 11,278, out of which 10,110 were foreigners, and 4,826 illiterate.

POSTAL SERVICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Corrected to December 1, 1905.

Frank J. Hare, Inspector in Charge.

Geo. W. Carr, Asst. Sup't. Railway Mail Service.

Jos. G. Pratt, Postmaster.

Louis T. Kenake, Asst. Postmaster; Jno. T. Stayton, Chief Clerk; Wm. McCoy, Chief Registry Clerk; F. E. Colby, Chief Money Order Clerk; W. C. Kenake, Chief Mailing Clerk; E. M. Brown, Supt. of Delivery.

POSTMASTERS ON HAWAII.

Hilo Geo. Desha
Pepeekeo E. N. Deyo
Honomu Wm. Hay
Kawaihae C. B. Wells
Mahukona E. A. Frazer
Kukuihaele W. Horner
Paauhau Jas. Gibb
Kamuela Moses Koki
Kohala Miss M. R. Woods
Paauilo Anthony Lidgate
Laupahoehoe E. W. Barnard
Ookala W. G. Walker
Honokaa A. B. Lindsay
Mountain View E. L. Rackliff
Kalapana Dan'l Kaloi
Volcano House

Keauhou H. L. Kawewehi
Holualoa L. S. Aungst
Kailua John P. Curts
Kealakekua Miss M. Wassman
Napoopoo R. Wassman
Hoopuloa D. L. Keliikuli
Hookena
Pahala T. C. Wills
Honuapo
Waiohinu Anna H. McCarthy
Naalehu Carl Wolters
Hakalau Wm. Ross
Olaa John Watt
Papaaloa Alfred C. Palfrey
Lalamilo W. Vredenberg

POSTMASTERS ON MAUI.

Lahaina Arthur Waal
Kaanapali Franz Stark
Wailuku L. M. Vetleson
Makawao A. F. Tavares
Hana N. Omsted
Huelo Wm. F. Pogue
Puunene H. P. Baldwin
Kaupo M. H. Kane
Makena J. M. Napoula
Kihei Jas. Scott

Honokohau R. C. Searle
Kipahulu A. Gross
Kahului R. W. Filler
Paia D. C. Lindsay
Hamakuapoko W. F. Mossman
Haiku Jas. Lindsay
Peahi Geo. Groves
Keanae J. W. K. Halemano
Waiahoa Joaquim Vincent

POSTMASTERS ON OAHU.

Aiea James A. Low
Pearl City J. P. Keppler
Ewa Geo. F. Renton
Waipahu J. H. Travis
Waianae F. Meyer
Waialua W. W. Goodale
Laie

Waimanalo A. Irvine
Kahuku Andrew Adams
Heeia Frank Pahia
Wahiawa L. G. Kellogg
Haleiwa A. Waikalua
Waikane Sam'l Kaiwi

POSTMASTERS ON KAUAI.

Lihue	Frank Crawford	Kealia.....	Jno. W. Neal
Koloa	A. Buchhoitz	Kilauea	
Hanapepe.....	H. H. Brodie	Kekaha.....	J. W. Cutz
Makaweli.....	B. D. Baldwin	Waimea.....	C. B. Hofgaard
Eleele	J. I. Silva	Hanalei	

POSTMASTERS ON MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Kamalo	D. McCorriston	Keomoku	Chas. Gay
Pukoo.....	C. C. Conradt	Kalawao	Wm. Clark
Kalae	Ellen Sobey	Kalaupapa.....	J. S. Wilmington
Pelekunu	J. Kapahu	Kaunakakai	Luey Fountain
Halawa.....	Miss Emma Kane		

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

Office hours of the General Delivery are from 6 a. m. to 12 o'clock midnight. On legal holidays the time is from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. On Sundays, from 9 to 10 a. m.

Hours of the Stamp and Registry Departments are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and of the Money Order Department from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The General Delivery is open (except Sundays and holidays) from 6 a. m. till midnight, for the delivery of mail, registering of letters and issuance of Money Orders.

Inter-Island mails close forty-five minutes before the sailing of steamers. For foreign ports the ordinary mails close one hour prior to steamer's departure.

RATES OF POSTAGE, DOMESTIC.

First class matter (letters, etc.).....	2 cents per oz. or fraction
Second class (newspapers and periodicals)....	1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction
Third class (books, circulars).....	1 cent per 2 oz. or fraction
Fourth class (merchandise—limit of weight 4 lbs).....	
.....	1 cent per oz, or fraction
Registration Fee (additional postage).....	8 cents
Immediate Delivery Stamp (additional to postage).....	10 cents
Postal Cards	1 cent each

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The rate to all foreign countries except Canada and Mexico are: Letters—per half ounce or fractional part, 5 cents; second and third class matter, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or part. Postal Cards, 2 cents each.

Parcels of Merchandise, 12 cents per pound. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

COURT CALENDAR.

The several terms of Circuit Court are held chronologically throughout the year as follows:

First Mondays in January, April and September, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu; second Wednesdays in March, June and October, in Wailuku, Island of Maui; fourth Wednesday in April in the town of Kailua, N. Kona, and fourth Wednesdays in April and July, in Kohala, Island of Hawaii; third Wednesdays in February, May and November, in the town of Hilo, and fourth Thursday of November in Waiohinu, Island of Hawaii.

By Circuits the several terms are held as follows:

First Circuit—Island of Oahu.

On the first Mondays of January, April and September.

Second Circuit—Island of Maui.

On the second Wednesdays of March, June and October, in Wailuku.

Third Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

(Hawaii is divided into two Circuits).

On the fourth Wednesday of April in Kailua, N. Kona, and on the fourth Wednesdays of April and July, in North Kohala, and fourth Thursday of November, in Waiohinu.

Fourth Circuit—Island of Hawaii.

On the third Wednesdays of February, May and November, in Hilo, and on the third Wednesday of August, in Honokaa.

Fifth Circuit—Island of Kauai.

On the fourth Wednesdays of March, July and December, in Lihue.

The term of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuit Courts may be continued and held from the opening thereof, respectively until and including the twenty-fourth day thereafter, excepting Sundays and legal holidays. Provided, however, that any such term may be extended by the presiding judge for not more than twelve days thereafter.

Terms in First and Fourth Circuits may extend until the commencement of succeeding ones, but the April term of the First Circuit must not go beyond the last Saturday in June.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court, by Act 22, Laws of 1901, opens its only term throughout the year on the first Monday of October, and thereafter continues to hold sessions.

REFERENCE LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

That have appeared in the Hawaiian Annuals, 1875-1905.

(In consequence of the frequent inquiry for various articles that have appeared in the Annuals, their time of issue, etc., with the request that an index thereto be compiled for handy reference, we have classified the principal articles published therein under their respective subjects and trust the list will prove helpful to many.—Editor.)

AGRICULTURAL.

- History of Sugar Industry of Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1875, p. 34.
History of Coffee Culture in Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1876, p. 46; 1895, p. 63.
History of Rice Culture in Hawaiian Islands, by T. G. T., 1877, p. 45.
The Hawaiian Islands as a Sugar Producing Country, by T. G. T., 1879, p. 27.
Varieties of Sweet Potatoes, by T. G. T., 1879, p. 30.
Varieties of Taro, by T. G. T., 1880, p. 28; Taro, by T. G. T., 1887, p. 63.
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Something About Bananas, by Walter Hill, 1883, p. 62.
Fruits and Their Seasons in the Hawaiian Islands, List of, by T. G. T., 1886, p. 49.
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Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, by T. G. T., 1894, p. 92.
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- Fifty Years of Hawaiian Commercial Development, by T. G. T., 1894, p. 58.
 Hawaiian Commercial Development, by T. G. T., 1896, p. 87.
 Hawaii's Eastern Sugar Fleet, by T. G. T., 1897, p. 84.
 California's Participation in the Commercial Development of Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1898, p. 51.
 Hawaii's Commercial Relations, by J. T. Stacker, 1898, p. 128.
 The Financial Outlook, by A. T. Atkinson, 1898, p. 149.
 Hawaii's Early Divergent Trade, by T. G. T., 1899, p. 146.
 The Internal Commerce of Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 51.
 The Sandalwood Trade of Early Hawaii, by T. G. T., 1905, p. 43.

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- The Transit of Venus of 1874, by C. J. Lyons, 1875, p. 27.
 Board of Education—Its Duties, etc., by T. G. T., 1878, p. 38.
 Longitude of Honolulu, by C. J. Lyons, 1879, p. 64.
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- The New Hawaiian Constitution, by Dr. Albert Shaw, from "Review of Reviews," 1895, p. 48.
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- Brief History of Differences Between Hawaii and Japan, by S. E. Bishop, 1898, p. 70.
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Legend of Maui Snaring the Sun, by Rev. A. O. Forbes, 1881, p. 59.

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 Movement for Tourist Travel, by E. M. Boyd, 1904, p. 172.
 Our Thirtieth Anniversary, by T. G. T., 1904, p. 175.
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First Turkeys.—The introduction of turkeys into these islands is credited to Captain John Meek, in the year 1815, who arrived that year at Kailua, Hawaii, in the *Enterprise* from Coquimbo, Chile, on a trading voyage, on which occasion Kaahumanu came on board and noticed them as never having been seen before at the islands. On going ashore she told the king of the strange birds she had seen. At daylight next morning the king came off to the ship and called out "Miki, Miki" (Meek, Meek), where are the *manu's* (birds). On seeing them he desired to take them away but was told they had been given to Kaahumanu. "No, No," said he, "I must have them," and putting them into his canoe set off for the shore.

The introduction of horses into these islands, in 1803, while a source of delight to the people at an exhibit of speed, etc., was treated by Kamehameha I. with marked indifference, and on their presentation to him, while thanking the donors, remarked that he could not see that the ability to convey a person rapidly from one point to another would compensate for the amount of food they would require.

These animals were brought here by Captains Shaler and Cleveland in the American brig *Lelia Byrd*, and were procured at San Borgia, and Cape St. Lucas, California.

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(Corrected to December 1, 1905.)

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 Liverpool Packets—H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 Hawaiian Packet Line, San Francisco—H.
 Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
 American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.—H. Hackfeld
 & Co., Ltd.
 San Francisco and Honolulu—F. A. Schaefer
 & Co.
 Alexander & Baldwin Line, San Francisco—
 Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President.....F. J. Lowrey
 Vice-President.....W. M. Giffard

Secretary and Treasurer.....J. G. Spencer
 Trustees—J. F. Morgan, E. I. Spalding, F.
 M. Swanzv, W. Pfothenhauer, W. Lanz,
 J. A. Kennedy, L. T. Peck, J. R. Galt,
 Alex. Garvie.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized March 18, 1901.

PresidentGeo. W. Smith
 Vice-PresidentRobt. Catton
 Secretary (Acting).....T. F. Lansing
 TreasurerW. W. Harris
 J. Wakefield, E. A. McInerny, J. G. Roth-
 well, H. F. Wichman, and J. F. Hum-
 burg, with the officers, form the Direc-
 tors.

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE

Representing the
 Territory of Hawaii, Chamber of Commerce
 and Merchants' Ass'n.

Organized 1903.

J. A. McCandless, Chairman; E. I. Spalding,
 A. Gartley, J. A. M. Johnson, F. C.
 Smith.
 H. P. Wood.....Secretary

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Organized Jan. 26, 1905.

PresidentW. R. Castle
 1st Vice-President.....Jno. A. Hughes
 2nd Vice-President.....R. H. Trent
 SecretaryEd. Towse
 Treasurer.....C. H. Dickey

BUILDERS' AND TRADERS' EX- CHANGE.

Organized April 25, 1902.

PresidentJ. Emmeluth
 1st Vice-President.....W. W. Harris
 2nd Vice-President.....W. C. Weedon
 SecretaryE. G. Keen
 TreasurerRobt. Catton

HONOLULU STOCK AND BOND EX- CHANGE.

Organized August 8, 1898.

PresidentJ. F. Morgan
 Vice-PresidentH. Armitage
 SecretaryW. A. Love
 TreasurerBank of Hawaii

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' AS- SOCIATION.

Re-organized Nov. 18, 1885.

PresidentH. F. Baldwin
 Vice-President.....G. H. Robertson
 Secretary and Treasurer.....W. O. Smith
 AuditorE. F. Bishop
 Trustees—E. D. Tenney, W. G. Irwin, S. M.
 Damon, F. A. Schaefer, F. M. Swanzv,
 H. P. Baldwin, G. H. Robertson, W. O.
 Smith, W. Pfothenhauer.

EXPERIMENT STATION OF PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Committee in Charge—W. M. Giffard (Chair-
 man), E. D. Tenney, and E. E. Paxton.

Experiment Station Staff—Agricultural and
 Chemical Division.

Director and Chemist.....C. F. Eckart
 AgriculturistE. G. Clarke
 First Assistant Chemist.....S. S. Peck
 Assistant Chemists—F. Thompson, F. R.
 Werthmuller, A. E. Jordan.
 Field Foreman.....T. Lougher

Entomological Division.

DirectorR. C. L. Perkins
 Consulting Entomologists—A. Koebele, Alex.
 Crow.
 Assistant Entomologists—G. W. Kirkaldy, F.
 W. Terry, Otto H. Swezey, F. Muir.

Pathological and Physiological Division.

DirectorN. A. Cobb
 Assistant DirectorL. Lewton-Brain
 AssistantE. M. Grosse

General.

IllustratorW. E. Chambers
 CashierC. H. McBride

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIA- TION.

Organized 1903.

PresidentE. E. Hartman
 Vice-PresidentHorace Johnson
 Secretary and Treasurer.....E. C. Shorey

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized March 17, 1902.

President.....L. von Tempsky
 Vice-PresidentA. F. Judd
 SecretaryA. M. Brown
 TreasurerR. W. Shingle
 Ex. Com.—E. P. Low, H. P. Baldwin, E. A.
 Knudsen, J. F. Brown.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Organized Jan. 25, 1902.

President Jared G. Smith
 Vice-President
 Secretary and Treasurer..... J. E. Higgins

HOOULU LAHUI SOCIETY.

Organized, 1878.

President Mrs. D. Kawanana
 Vice-President D. Kawanana
 Secretary Mrs. Manuel Reis
 Treasurer Mrs. J. M. Dowsett

PORTUGUESE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Organized Sept. 2, 1902.

President J. P. Rodriguez
 Vice-President J. Madeira
 Secretary A. H. R. Viera
 Treasurer J. A. R. Viera

JAPANESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

President Dr. Iga Mori
 Vice-President Y. Yamanaka
 Secretary Y. Sogo
 Treasurer Y. Ueyeno
 Auditor M. Kishi

CATHOLIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

President Mrs. J. J. Sullivan
 Vice-Presidents
 .. Mrs. M. Cowes and Mrs. Jno. McVeigh
 Secretary Miss Alice Dougherty
 Treasurer Mrs. C. du Roi

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

Organized March. Incorporated June 24, 1879

President C. R. Bishop
 Vice-President M. M. Scott
 Secretary E. W. Campbell
 Treasurer W. C. Parke
 Librarian..... Miss H. Hillebrand

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 11, 1892. Annual Meeting November.

President..... Dr. W. D. Alexander
 Vice-Presidents—Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, J. S. Emerson, Hon. A. S. Hartwell.

Recording Secretary..... Hon. W. F. Frear
 Cor. Secretary..... Wm. A. Bryan
 Treasurer W. W. Hall
 Librarian..... Miss H. Hillebrand

BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM.

Board of Trustees.

Sanford B. Dole..... President
 William O. Smith..... Vice-President
 Alfred W. Carter..... Secretary
 Joseph O. Carter..... Treasurer
 Henry Holmes, Samuel M. Damon, E. F. Bishop.

Museum Staff.

William T. Brigham, A. M., D. Sc.. Director
 Wm. D. Hall, D. Ph.....
 Hon. Curator of Molusca
 Wm. A. Bryan, B. Sc.....
 Curator of Ornithology
 John F. G. Stokes.....
 Curator of Polynesian Ethnology
 Leopold G. Blackman.....
 Assistant and Acting Librarian
 C. Montague Cooke, Jr., D. Ph... Assistant
 John J. Greene..... Printer

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Organized May 5, 1894.

President..... D. Howard Hitchcock
 Vice-President..... P. H. Dodge
 Secretary and Treasurer.....
 Mrs. L. G. Marshall
 Auditor Percy Pond
 Directors..... George Davies, A. F. Judd

HAWAIIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 24, 1895. Annual Meeting in May.

President..... Dr. J. T. Wayson
 Vice-President..... Dr. Edward Armitage
 Secretary and Treasurer.....
 Dr. A. N. Sinclair
 Drs. W. E. Taylor and Geo. W. Herbert, with the above officers, constitute the Executive Committee.

DENTAL SOCIETY OF HAWAII.

Organized May, 1903.

President Dr. A. B. Clark
 Vice-President Dr. C. B. High
 Secretary Dr. O. E. Wall
 Treasurer Dr. T. E. Clark
 Director Dr. E. L. Hutchinson

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized June 17, 1895.

President C. M. Cooke
Vice-President Jno. Effinger
Secretary W. C. Parke
Registrar W. D. Alexander
Treasurer W. J. Forbes

BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

Organized June 28, 1899.

President A. G. M. Robertson
Vice-President W. L. Stanley
Secretary C. F. Clemons
Treasurer W. L. Whitney
Auditor W. C. Parke

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Elected in 1860.

President The Governor
Vice-President F. A. Schaefer
Secretary Geo. W. Smith
Treasurer E. F. Bishop
Auditor M. P. Robinson
Physicians—Drs. W. Hoffman, Jas. R. Judd,
Resident Physician Dr. F. E. Sawyer
Interne Dr. J. T. West
Oculist and Aurist Dr. F. R. Day
Superintendent J. F. Eckart
Matron Miss Charlotte Tisdale
Executive Committee—A. S. Cleghorn, F. A.
Schaefer, Geo. W. Smith, W. H. Mc-
Inerny, H. F. Wichman.

LEAHI HOME.

Organized April 4, 1900.

President Alex. Young
Vice-Presidents—W. O. Smith, C. H. Atherton.
Secretary George Davies
Treasurer A. W. T. Bottomley
Auditor J. P. Cooke
Medical Supt. A. N. Sinclair, M. B. C. M.
Asst. Supt. H. Taylor
Matron Mrs. H. Taylor
Trustees—Alex. Young, J. P. Cooke, C. H.
Atherton, George Davies, A. W. T. Bot-
tomley, W. O. Smith.

SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

Organized 1853. Meets annually in De-
cember.

President W. F. Allen
Vice-President F. A. Schaefer
Secretary F. A. Schaefer

Treasurer E. F. Bishop
Executive Committee—W. W. Hall, A. Fuller,
J. A. Kennedy.
Supt. of Home Capt. Isaiah Bray

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Originally Organized 1823.

Constitution revised 1863. Annual Meeting
June.

President P. C. Jones
Vice-President W. W. Hall
Corresponding Secretary Doremus Scudder, D. D.
Recording Secretary Rev. Wm. D. Westervelt
Treasurer Theo. Richards
Auditor F. C. Atherton

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Organized 1871.

President Mrs. D. Scudder
Recording Secretary Miss M. L. Sheeley
Home Cor. Secretary Mrs. J. D. Marques
Foreign Cor. Secretary Mrs. A. F. Judd
Treasurer Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
Asst. Treasurer Mrs. W. L. Moore
Auditor W. W. Hall

MISSION CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

Organized 1851. Annual Meeting in June.

President W. R. Castle
Vice-President C. H. Cooke
Secretary Mrs. R. W. Andrews
Recorder R. W. Andrews
Treasurer L. A. Dickey

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA- TION.

Organized 1869. Annual Meeting in April.

President C. J. Day
Vice-President Geo. S. Waterhouse
Rec. Secretary W. L. Whitney
Treasurer C. H. Atherton
General Secretary H. C. Brown
Physical Instructor F. E. Haley

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO- CIATION.

Organized 1900.

President Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Vice-President Mrs. B. F. Dillingham
Secretary Mrs. W. L. Moore
Treasurer Mrs. L. B. Marx
General Secretary Miss Nina Adams
Physical Directress Miss Nina Adams
Auditor F. C. Atherton

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF HAWAII.

Organized December, 1884.

President Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Recording Secretary Mrs. C. H. Austin
Cor. Secretary Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Treasurer Mrs. B. L. Marx
Auditor W. A. Bowen

FREE KINDERGARTEN AND CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1895.

President Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. F. J.
Lowrey, Mrs. Theo. Richards.
Recording Secretary Miss Elsie Waterhouse
Treasurer Mrs. F. M. Swanzy
Financial Secretaries—Miss M. Hopper and
Mrs. W. F. Frear.
Auditor W. L. Howard

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Organized June 7, 1899.

President S. B. Dole
1st Vice-President Rev. A. Mackintosh
2nd Vice-President Mrs. C. du Roi
Secretary Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Treasurer John Waterhouse
Manager Mrs. E. F. Berger

AMERICAN RELIEF FUND.

Organized 1864. Meets annually Feb. 22.

President Robt. Lewers
Vice-President W. W. Hall
Secretary and Treasurer W. O. Atwater

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Organized 1852. Annual Meeting in June.

President
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. T. H. Hobron, Mrs. A.
Fuller.
Secretary Mrs. S. M. Damon
Treasurer Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Auditor E. W. Jordan

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1869. Meets Annually.

President (Ex-officio) H. B. M's. Consul
Vice-President Rev. A. Mackintosh
Secretary R. Catton
Treasurer George Davies
Relief Committee—G. R. Ewart, J. C. Cook,
W. H. Baird, F. Harrison, R. Anderson
and H. E. McIntyre, with the above offi-
cers, comprise the committee.

GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized August 22, 1856.

President F. A. Schaeter
Vice-President
Secretary John F. Eckart
Treasurer B. von Damm
Auditor H. J. Nolte

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Organized 1895.

President Mrs. C. S. Holloway
Secretary Mrs. E. S. Cunha
Treasurer Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.

President Mrs. E. W. Jordan
Vice-President Mrs. A. F. Judd
Secretary Mrs. G. F. Davies
Treasurer Miss von Holt
Auditor E. W. Jordan

OAHU CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

President A. S. Cleghorn
Vice-President J. H. Soper
Secretary D. Dayton
Treasurer J. R. Galt

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF HONOLULU, T. H.

Organized March 4, 1901.

President Rev. J. W. Wadman
Vice-President Mr. W. A. Bowen
Vice-Pres. Honorary Mrs. J. M. Whitney
Secretary Rev. E. B. Turner
Treasurer Rev. W. D. Westervelt

PACIFIC (FORMERLY BRITISH) CLUB.

Organized 1852. Premises on Alakea Street,
two doors below Beretania.

President A. S. Cleghorn
Vice-President Godfrey Brown
Secretary Jas. G. Spencer
Treasurer J. M. Dowsett
Governors—H. M. Whitney, F. Klamp, A.
A. Wilder, L. E. Pinkham and D. P. R.
osenberg, with the above officers, com-
prise the Board.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organized 1905.

President Dr. F. R. Day
Vice-President A. Gartley
Secretary S. M. Ballou
Treasurer J. R. Galt

SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Organized April 27, 1891.

Chief D. W. Anderson
 Captain J. L. Cockburn
 Secretary J. M. Laird
 Treasurer John H. Catton
 Master-at-Arms W. Bell
 Club Room, Oregon Building, Union Street,
 Meeting on Friday, 7:30 p. m.

BUCKEYE CLUB.

Organized 1904.

President Rev. W. H. Rice
 Vice-President H. C. Brown
 Sec. and Treas. J. K. Brown

YOUNG HAWAIIAN'S INSTITUTE.

Organized August 10, 1894.

President Geo. H. Huddy
 Vice-President and Recording Secretary
 Man'l K. Cook
 Treasurer N. Fernandez
 Marshal J. A. Aheong
 Executive Committee—Geo. L. Desha, David
 Kanuha and J. K. Kamanoulu.
 Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month,
 in Kapiolani Building.

HONOLULU SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

Organized 1902.

President C. Hedemann
 Vice-President B. L. Marx
 Secretary W. H. M. Nolet
 Treasurer Julius Bayer
 Librarian Carl Mett
 Director Jos. H. Stockton

YOUNG MEN'S RESEARCH CLUB.

Organized

President C. G. Owens
 Vice-President W. C. Parke
 Sec. and Treas. I. H. Beadle

OAHU POLO CLUB.

President Jno. L. Fleming
 Vice-President Geo. P. Dennison
 Secretary Gerrit P. Wilder
 Treasurer C. H. Cooke
 Captain Geo. H. Angus
 Directors—Harold Dillingham, G. P. Thielan.

HONOLULU CHESS CLUB.

Organized

President S. M. Ballou
 Secretary and Treas. C. M. White
 Membership Committee—H. E. Cooper, J.
 Rosenstein, Alex. G. Hawes, Jr.

HAWAIIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Organized Dec., 1885; revived 1905. (Affiliated with National Rifle Ass'n.)

President Jno. G. Rothwell
 Vice-President John Kidwell
 Secretary P. H. Burnett
 Treasurer Q. H. Berrey
 Executive Officer J. H. Fisher

HAWAII YACHT CLUB.

Organized Oct., 1901.

Commodore H. E. Picker
 Vice-Commodore Geo. F. Renton
 Secretary and Treas. T. H. Petrie
 Directors—T. W. Hobron, C. W. Macfarlane,
 H. E. Cooper, O. L. Sorenson.

MYRTLE BOAT CLUB.

Organized Feb. 5, 1883.

President W. W. Harris
 Vice-President A. A. Wilder
 Secretary J. F. Soper
 Treasurer W. C. Parke
 Captain T. V. King
 Trustees—Geo. Crozier, W. H. Soper, Arthur
 Ewart.

HEALANI YACHT AND BOAT CLUB.

Incorporated Dec., 1894.

President C. L. Crabbe
 Vice-President F. B. Damon
 Secretary F. Hatch
 Treasurer C. C. Rhodes
 Captain A. S. Walker
 Vice-Captain F. H. Armstrong
 Commodore Merle Johnson
 Vice-Commodore R. McCorriston
 Auditor C. P. Marques

HAWAIIAN ROWING ASSOCIATION.

President A. L. C. Atkinson
 Vice-President W. C. Parke
 Secretary and Treasurer C. C. Rhodes
 Regatta Committee—C. C. Rhodes, W. W.
 Harris and W. H. Soper.

OAHU COLLEGE.

President—Arthur F. Griffiths, A. B., History and Economics.
 Wilbur J. McNeil—Chemistry and Natural Sciences.
 John S. Reed—Mathematics.
 Susan Gardner Clark—Greek and Latin.
 Levi Cassius Howland—Commercial Department.
 Anna Luise Hasforth—German and French.
 Chas. T. Fitts—Latin.
 Antoinette J. Foster—English.
 Katharine Merrill Grayden, A. B.—Greek and English (on leave of absence).
 Gerard Barton—Director of Music.
 Carolyn Heloise Barton—Instructor in Piano (on leave of absence).
 J. Howard Hitchcock—Art Drawing.
 Mrs. A. B. Ingalls—Instructor on Violin.
 Florence Kelsey French—Asst. Teacher.
 Mary Charlotte Alexander—Asst. Teacher.
 Frank L. Hadley—Manual Training.
 Eunice C. Pratt—Librarian.
 Mary L. Bettis—Matron.
 Jona. Shaw—Business Manager.
 Frank Barwick—Supt. of Grounds.

PUNAHOU PREPARATORY.

Principal—Saml. P. French.
 Emogene Hart—Eighth Grade.
 Helen K. Sorenson—Vice-Principal, Seventh Grade.
 Mary Gray Borden—Sixth Grade (on leave of absence), Mrs. Elizabeth B. MacNeil, substitute.
 Lulu Grau—Fifth Grade.
 E. A. B. Turner—Fourth Grade.
 Mary Persis Wiune—Third and Second Grades.
 Claire H. Uecker—Kindergarten Director.
 C. V. C. Hall and M. Stephen—Assistants.

KAWAIAHAO GIRLS' SEMINARY.

Miss Katheryn C. McLeod—Principal.
 Assistants—Misses Colwell, Edna Skinner, Nellie Waddington, Charlotte P. White.
 Teacher of Music—Miss Grace de Riemer.
 Matron—Miss E. B. Cunningham.

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS.

Officers of Administration.

Perley L. Horne—President.
 Uldrick Thompson—Vice-Principal.
 John Lloyd Hopwood—Chaplain.
 Walter Clark—Registrar and Business Agent.
 E. O. Hall—Assistant Registrar and Business Agent.
 E. C. Waterhouse, M. D.—Physician.
 Ida M. Pope—Principal Girls' School.
 Alice E. Knapp—Preparatory Department School for Boys.

FACULTIES.

School for Boys' Manual Department.
 Perley L. Horne—President.
 Uldrick Thompson—Vice-Prin. and Science.
 David Kanuha—Tailoring.
 Ara Eskew—Carpentry.
 Fredk. A. Krauss—Agriculture.
 Stanley Livingston—Mathematics, Music.
 Geo. Lloyd Hopwood—History, Civics, Economics.
 Ross C. Ingram—Forging, Engineer.
 Annie Reed—Geography, Reading.
 Walter Clark—Bookkeeping.
 W. D. Barlow—Asst. in Agriculture.
 Mrs. Alice M. Bradstreet—Matron.
 Miss Elizabeth C. Yoch—English.
 S. Cookson—Machine Shop and Mechanical Drawing.
 E. O. Hall—English.
 A. K. Hanchett—Military Instructor.
 Miss Florence Harrison—Supt. of Hospital, Preparatory Department.
 Alice E. Knapp.
 Eugenia Thomas—Fifth and Sixth Grades.
 Sarah A. Smith—First and Second Grades.
 Claude Post—Third and Fourth Grades.
 Ruth Huntington—Drawing, Manual Training.
 Alice Rule—Matron.
 May Thomas.
 Assistants—Dora Todd, Margaret Anahu, L. J. Nahora Hipa.

School for Girls.

Ida M. Pope.
 Flora N. Albright—English.
 Frances A. Lemmon—Geography, Arithmetic.
 S. Lillian Byington—Music.
 Harriet E. McCracken—Matron.
 Marie McPherson—Nurse.
 Nellie B. Baker—Drawing, Manual Training.
 Mary S. Lawrence—Literature, History.
 Carrie Church—Domestic Art.
 Ethel Robinson—Arithmetic, Geography.
 Assistants—Helen K. Keoiki, Henrietta Scholtz, Margaret Williams, Kaipo Senna.

HONOLULU (STEAM) FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Originally organized 1851, and conducted as volunteers till March 1, 1893, when it was changed to a paid department.
 Fire Commissioners—A. Berg, J. A. Gilman, Frank Hustace.
 Chief Engineer—Chas. Thurston.
 Asst. Engineer—Augustus Deering.
 Honolulu Engine No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Mechanic Engine No. 2—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Chemical Apparatus No. 3—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1—Location, Central Station, cor. Fort and Beretania streets.
 Engine Co. No. 4—Location, cor. Wilder avenue and Piikoi street.
 Engine Co. No. 5—Location, King street, near Reform School.

FIRE ALARM SIGNALS.

12. Cor. King and Fort.
13. Queen and Fort.
14. Bethel and Merchant.
15. Nuuanu and Queen.
16. Nuuanu and King.
17. Nuuanu and Hotel.
21. Fort and Hotel.
23. Alakea and Hotel.
24. Alakea and Merchant.
25. Punchbowl and King.
26. Punchbowl and Queen.
27. South and Queen.
31. Fort and Allen.
32. Foot of Fort.
34. Foot of Alakea.
35. Alakea-Halekauwila.
36. Richards and Queen.
37. Punchbowl and Allen.
41. Alakea and Beretania.
42. Nuuanu and Beretania.
43. Smith and Pauahi.
45. Beretania and River.
46. Maunakea and King.
47. King and River.
51. Iwilei Road, opp. entrance to Stockade.
52. Iwilei Road, opp. Jail.
53. Beretania and King.
54. Liliha and King.
56. Insane Asylum Road and School St.
57. King Street, 200 feet Ewa of Pumping Station.
61. Vineyard and River.
62. Vineyard St. and Nuuanu Ave.
63. Vineyard and Fort.
64. Vineyard and Punchbowl.
65. Beretania and Punchbowl.
67. Alapai and Beretania.
71. Liliha and School.
72. Liliha and Judd.
73. Pauoa and Nuuanu Avenue.
74. Nuuanu and School.
75. Fort and School.
76. Emma and School.
81. Alapai and King.
82. Victoria and King.
83. Kapiolani and Beretania.
84. Kapiolani and Green.
85. Pensacola and Lunalilo.
86. Pensacola and Beretania.
87. Piikoi and King.
91. Thurston Ave. opp. Magazine.
92. Pensacola and Wilder Ave.
93. Lunalilo, opp Kewalo.
94. Keeaumoku St. and Wilder Ave.
95. Kewalo and Heulu.
96. Makiki and Dominis.
97. College and Dominis.
123. Makiki and Lunalilo.
124. Keeaumoku and Kinau.
125. Keeaumoku and King.
126. Punahou, opp. Bingham.
127. Punahou and King.
128. Sunny South.
132. Waikiki Road and Kalia Road.
134. Kalia Road opp. W. R. Castle Place.
135. Waikiki Road. opp. Moana Hotel.
136. Waikiki Road, opp Race Track.
137. Railroad Wharf.

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS.

- The Hawaiian Gazette, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Walter G. Smith, Editor.
- Sunday Advertiser, issued every Sunday morning by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. Walter G. Smith, Editor.
- The Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. every morning (except Sundays). Walter G. Smith, Editor.
- Official and Commercial Record, issued semi-weekly by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.
- The Daily Bulletin, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Bulletin Pub. Co. W. R. Farrington, Editor. Weekly editions issued on Tuesdays.
- The Hawaiian Star, issued every evening (except Sundays), by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association. Frank L. Hoos, Manager. Semi-Weekly issued on Mondays and Thursdays.
- The Guide, issued every Tuesday and Friday mornings by the Guide Pub. Co.
- The Friend, Organ of the Hawaiian Board, issued on the first of each month. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Editor.
- The Anglican Church Chronicle, issued on the first Saturday of every month. Rev. A. Mackintosh, Editor.
- The Paradise of the Pacific, issued monthly. W. M. Langton, Editor and Publisher.
- The Planters' Monthly, issued on the 15th of each month. R. D. Mead, Editor.
- The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, issued monthly under direction of Board of Com. Agr. and Forestry. L. G. Blackman, Editor.
- The Honolulu Times, issued monthly. Miss A. M. Prescott, Editor and Publisher.
- The Kuokoa (native) weekly, issued every Friday morning by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd. D. L. A-I, Editor.
- O. Luso (Portuguese), issued weekly on Saturdays. J. S. Ramos, Editor.
- A Liberdade. Portuguese weekly, published on Thursdays. Camilo Pereira, Editor.
- The Hawaiian-Chinese News, issued semi-weekly.
- Chinese Chronicle, weekly, issued every Wednesday.
- Sun Ching Bok Wo. tri-weekly. Chinese.
- Aloha Aina (native), issued daily except Sundays. Weekly issued every Saturday. Ed. Like, Editor and Manager.
- The Yamato Shimbun, Japanese daily.
- Hawaiian Shimpo, issued daily in Japanese.
- Honolulu News, Japanese daily.
- Hilo Tribune, issued weekly, on Saturdays by the Tribune Pub. Co., Hilo. J. C. Ridgway, Editor.
- The Hawaii Herald, issued weekly at Hilo on Thursdays by the Herald Pub. Co. J. T. Stacker, Editor.
- The Maui News, issued weekly at Wailuku, Maui. H. M. Coke, Editor.
- The HAWAIIAN ANNUAL, issued the latter part of December for the following year. Thos. G. Thrum, Editor and Publisher.

HONOLULU LODGES, ETC.

- Lodge Le Progres de l'Océanie, No. 124, A. F. & A. M.; meets on the last Monday in each month.
- Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.; meets in its hall, Masonic Temple, corner Hotel and Alakea streets, on the first Monday in each month.
- Honolulu Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; meets in Masonic Hall on the third Thursday of each month.
- Honolulu Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; meets in Masonic Hall on second Thursday of each month.
- Mystic Shrine, Aloha Lodge. No stated time of meeting. Meets at Masonic Hall.
- Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the fourth Thursday of each month.
- Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, A. & A. S. R.; meets in Masonic Hall on the first Thursday in the month.
- Alexander Liholiho Council, No. 1, of Kadosh; meets on the third Monday of alternate months from February.
- Pacific Lodge No. 822, A. F. & A. M.; meets at Masonic Hall every second Monday of the month.
- Leahi Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star; meets on third Monday of each month in Masonic Hall.
- Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets at the hall in Odd Fellows' Building, on Fort St., every Tuesday evening.
- Harmony Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street.
- Pacific Degree Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
- Olive Branch Rebekah No. 2, I. O. O. F.; meets first and third Thursdays each month in Odd Fellows' Building.
- Polynesian Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; meets in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, first and third Fridays of each month.
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- Mystic Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; meets every Wednesday evening at Harmony Hall.
- Section N. 225—Endowment Rank, K. of P.; meets on the Second Saturday of January, July and December in Harmony Hall.
- Hawaiian Council, No. 689, American Legion of Honor; meets on second and fourth Friday evenings of each month in Harmony Hall.
- Oceanic Council No. 777, American Legion of Honor; meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
- Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men; meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month at San Antonio Hall.
- Court Lunalilo, No. 6600, A. O. of Foresters; meets at San Antonio Hall on first and third Fridays of each month.
- Court Camoes, No. 8110, A. O. F.; meets second and Fourth Tuesday evenings of month in San Antonio Hall.

- Geo. W. De Long Post No. 45, G. A. R.; meets the second Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street.
- Theo. Roosevelt Camp No. 1, Dept. of Hawaii U. S. W. V., first and third Wednesdays, Waverley Hall, Bethel.
- Geo. C. Wiltse Camp, Sons of Veterans; meets on third Tuesday of each month in San Antonio Hall.
- Capt. Cook Lodge, No. 353, Order Sons of St. George; meets at San Antonio Hall every Monday evening.
- Court Hawaii, No. 3769, I. O. F.; meets third Monday of each month at Harmony Hall, King street.
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- Honolulu Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, 616; meets every Friday evening in the Elks' Building, corner of Miller and Beretania streets.
- Honolulu Aerie, No. 140, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets first and third Wednesdays each month at San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street, near Emma street.
- American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, Honolulu Harbor, No. 54; meets first and third Sundays of each month at 7 p. m. in Harmony Hall.
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 100; meets every Monday night at Elks' Lodge.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- Central Union Church, Congregational (Independent), corner Beretania and Richards streets; Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets one hour before morning service. Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.
- Palama Chapel, J. A. Rath, Superintendent. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Gospel services at 7:30 p. m.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Beretania and Miller streets. Rev. J. W. Wadman, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- The Christian Church, G. D. Edwards, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at their house of worship, Alakea street, near King. Sunday-school meets at 9:45 a. m.
- Salvation Army, services held nightly at hall cor. Nuuanu and King streets, with Sunday services at the usual hours.
- Roman Catholic Church. Fort street, near Beretania; Rt. Rev. Libert Boeynaems, Bishop of Zeugma. Services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Low mass every day at 6 and 7 a. m. High mass Sundays and Saints' days at 10 a. m.
- St. Andrew's Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal; entrance from Emma street, near Beretania. Rt. Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, Bishop of the Missionary District of Honolulu; Rev. Canon Alexander Mackintosh, Rev. Frank Fitz. Holy

- Communion, 7; Sunday-school, 10; Morning prayer, litany and sermon, 11; Hawaiian service, 3:30; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
- Chinese Congregation. Rev. Kong Yim Tet, Curate. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening prayer every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
- St. Clement's Chapel, Punahou. Services on Sundays. Holy Communion, 7 a. m. Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7:30 p. m. Rev. John Usborne, Rector.
- Christian Chinese Church, Fort street; Rev. E. W. Thwing, acting Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
- German Lutheran Church, Beretania St.; Rev. W. Felmy, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday-school at 10 a. m.
- Portuguese (Protestant) Mission; Rev. A. V. Soares, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at the usual hours. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Chapel situated corner of Punchbowl and Miller streets.
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, G. J. Waller, Pastor. Services in Mililani Hall. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.; preaching in Hawaiian at 11 a. m.; in English at 7:30 p. m.
- Seventh Day Adventists. S. D. M. Williams, Pastor. Chapel in Printers' Lane. Sabbath-school Saturdays at 10 a. m., preaching at 11. Wednesday prayer and missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.
- Japanese Union Church (connected with Hawaiian Board Missions); Rev. S. Kodama, Pastor. Hold services at the Lyceum at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday services. Prayer and praise meeting Wednesdays at 7 p. m.
- Japanese Church, Rev. G. Motokawa, Pastor. Hold services in hall on Kukui street, near St. Louis College.
- Lishop Memorial Chapel, Kamehameha Schools; Dr. J. L. Hopwood, Chaplain. Morning services at 11.

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- Kawaiahao Church (Congregational), corner of King and Punchbowl streets; Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor. Services in Hawaiian every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. D. Westervelt in charge of English work among Hawaiians.
- Kaumakapili Chapel (Congregational), King street, near Kaiulani School; Rev. W. N. Lono, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m.

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(Corrected to December 5th, 1905.)

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survey of Hilo harbor, Hawaii

Light House Engineer in charge of Hawai-
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M. H. S., Mahukona, Hawaii.

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